# MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1861.

NUMBER 27.

### DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JULY 31 For the Latest Telegraph Dises, River and Steamboat News, ercial Matters, &c., see Fourth

Gov. Morehead at Middietown. Ex-Gov. C. S. Morehead will speak at Middletown on Friday afternon, at three o'clock. Everybody is invited.

### Public Speaking.

S. D. Johnston, candidate for the Legis lature in the Fifth and Sixth wards, will address the people at the following times and places at 8 o'clock in the evening each day:

At the intersection of Fifth and Broadway, Thursday, the 1st of August. In the East Room of the Court House, Friday, the 2d of August.

At Concert Hall on Fifth street, Saturday, the 3d of August.

Mr. Tevis is respectfully invited to at-

### Barbecue in Mercer.

A "Grand Barbecue" will be given in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, on SAT-URDAY, the 3d of August.

Preparations will be made for ten thou-

Addresses will be delivered by Gov. C. S. MOREHEAD, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Capt. WM. SIMMS, Major M'KEE, Hon. JAS. B. CLAY, Hon. A. G. TALBOTT, HOD. JOHN oung Brown, and other distinguished

### Speaking at Blankenbaker's. JEFF. BROWN will speak at Blanken-

baker's, on the Fountain Ferry Road, Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

Extra Courier.

Our EXTRA Courier has been issued. It 1. Breckinridge's great speech in the

United States Senate. 2. Vallandingham's great speech in the

House of Representatives. 3. Judge Logan's able opinion.

4. Constitution of the Confederate Price \$1 50 per 100 dopies, or \$10 per

1,000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or ex press. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern

We have to request our friends, corres pondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to-" LOUISVILLE COURIER.

> Nashville, Tenn." The Courier at Nashville.

Messrs, Green & Co., are the sole and exclu size agents of the Courier at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

Public Speaking. Gov. MERRIWETHER will address the people of Jefferson county at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock in the

evening of each day: At Fisherville, Wednesday, the 31st. At Boston, Thursday, August 1st.

At Middletown, Friday, the 2d. At Gillman's, Saturday, the 3d. Mr. Harney is respectfully invited to

# MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading rall be charged five cents per line—payable in ariably in advance.] Johnston Rifles, Attention, YOU are hereby notified to attend a meet-ing of the company, on this evening. 31st, at 80 clock, at your armory. A full attendance

er of the Company.

The Direct Tax-Indiana's Share. 'The bill of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Lincoln Congress for a direct tax has been passed. It is a direc tax of \$30,000,000 on real estate and slave distributed throughout the State and Territories. The proportion of Indiana as provided by the bill, is \$1,357,313. The bill

also taxes stills, boilers, and other utensils med in distilling spirituous liquors, fif teen cents on every galion of capacity .-Fermented and malt liquors are taxed five cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors ten cents on a gallon. Vehicles used for the transportation of merchandize are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed: those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the ve

The only portion of Kentucky now really free is that part lying on the Mississippi river below Cairo. Boats run regularly between Columbus and Hickman and Memphis, carrying produce, groceries, &c., to and fro. The people there buy their groceries at a low price, and they send their wheat and produc to Memphis and get liberal, paying prices in cash for it.

Yet we hear the Lincoln apologists say that Tennessee has blockaded Kentucky commerce, stopped Kentucky boats, and cut off our trade.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD .- A train, seventeen miles below Jefferson City, was thrown off the track by running over four cows on the 27th, near a bridge over a creek. A portion of the train broke through the bridge, and the locomotive was disabled. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt. The Home Guard stationed to watch the bridge were asleep. The damage was \$10,000, and the connection broken.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale

WOLF & DURRINGER, july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

Among the trophies captured at Manassas were some boxes containing 32,000 hand-cuffs, which the Grand Army intended to place on the Southerners after they whipped them and taken them pris

Charlie serves up turtle soup at the S. Hotel Saloon this morning.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Prophecy for the Grand Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16. The Grand Army has at last crossed the Potomac in due form, and we may believe that the great Southward movement has been 'nagurated. Henceforth, rapid and decisive movements are to be anticipated, and the enemy's strong holds are no longer to remain unassailed. The utter rout of the rebels in Nerthwestern Virginia has inspired with new ardor our troops in this

spired with new ardor our troops in this vicinity, who have been chaining at the long delay in their onward march, inspiring them with buoyant hopes of winning still brighter laurels than their brethren beyond

The formal movement across the Poton ac was inaugurated on a gigantic scale to-day. At an early hour the troops were mustered in every camp, and their arms and accourrements put in the finest order.

and accourrements put in the finest order. The bands played their most inspiriting airs, and thousands of citizens and strangers poured forth to witness the imposing spectacle. About 1 o'clock General Scott and staff crossed the river, preceding most of the regiments. The sight was most impressive and grand. The aged General seemed to have renewed his youth. His snowy locks were the only evidence of his venerable age. His eyes sparkled with the fire which a confidence alike in the justice and triumph of his cause had enkindled, and his almost giant stature rendered him conspicuous among the officers dered him conspicuous among the officers around him. The stranger could not mis-take the Chief.

The demonstration considered only as a

pageant was most successful, and the pub-lic are nearly as enthusiastic as over the news or even the sight of some notly contested battle. All seem to think that the Rubicon has now been passed and the war

Rubicon has now been passed and the actually begun.

There are at present fifty-five regiments between the Potomac and Fairfax Court House. The Ohio regiments are with the advanced columns

Whither these myriads. Whitherward going, Drums beating cheerily, Loud trumpets blowing

Men almost numberless, Warlike in manners-Whither this terrible Army with banners? Firmly the soldiers tramp-

Every eye flashes, Fiercely the bold dragoon Onwardly dashes. Where go these myriads, Proud in their numbers, Proud with artillery Yet in its slumbers?

Mighty the pageant is-What is its story? Fight they for home and friends? Fight they for glory? Fight they a foreign foe Coming to meet them ?-In such a cause as this

Who could defeat them?

Bravely their fathers fought-No one did falter— Pour'd their blood lavishly On Freedom's altar. Mighty this pageant is, Fearful is no man : Proudly they march to fight-

Who are their foemen "Onward!" their battle-cry-Sanguine they rush out ; " Rebels our foemen are, Rebels we'll crush out!" Rebels, true, now they ar

Cursed and inglorious-Patriots they soon will be When they're victorious

Northmen in masses ?

Know ye the warriors Camped at Manassas Go, with your myriads Confident-burning; Go !- but how will it b When ye're returning? Will ye, with victor, shout, Drums beating loudly out, Marching with footsteps stout Homeward be turning? Fifty-three thousand men, Will ye come back again

Blythe and light-hearted As ye are going forth, Men of the mighty North. Blythe as ye started? Thousands will never come, On the field lying-Homeward the rest will come Wretchedly flying;

Flying from Rebels-nor Scorned and inglorious . Flying from Rebels-then Freemen victorious-Flying in wild dismay. Weapons all thrown away. Running back from the fray In worse disorder

Than chaff before the wind-Fearful to look behind, Rushing like winter leaves Which the wild tempest heaves, Back to your border.

"MARYLAND LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1861.

Excesses of Soldiers.-'The soldiers are beginning to be a nuisance at Washington. The correspondent of the New York Herald thus writes from that city: Either the military or civil authorities of this city should put a stop to the riot-ous conduct of drunken soldiers, who are permitted to stroll about this city. It was hever in a worse condition than now.—
There is no safety to pedestrians on the street from being shot. Two men were shot to-night. Three riots have occurred in one street in less than twenty-four hours. Soldiers enter private dwellings and demand money, and if refused they offer offensive and insulting langage, and not unfensive and insulting language, and not un-frequently threaten to do violence to those refusing. This must be stopped, or the occupants of dwellings and civilians walking upon the street must resort to such means of self-defense as will quiet ruffian-ism summarily, especially when there seems to be a want of disposition on the part of the civil and military authorities to do so. Soldiers who disregard the ci-vilities of life, and violate municipal law, will make poor defenders of the flag and

GENERAL McDowell's REASONS FOR HIS DEFEAT.-Gen. McDowell says that our defeat was caused by the superior force of the enemy. That the men composing our army represented every profession in civil lie, but were unacquainted with the rules and tactics of warfare. That the teamsters were green and the country new, and that even the artillery could not change their position without creating alarm. McDowell also said that he would wager his life that two-thirds of his officers had never before seen a cannon ball cers had never before seen a cannon ball

The army correspondent of the Cin ciunati Commercial says of the Bull Run

The whole conduct of the battle on the Southern side, in my opinion, showed admirable generalship, and far superior to

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, on Wednesday, from Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, in honor of the Southern success at Manassas. On Tuesday the Confederate flag was hung at half mast from both forts, and guns were fired hourly from each, in testimony of respect to the memory of the Southern soldiers killed in the battle.

Important Developments.

# General Scott and the Cabinet-The Duty of the President.

[From the New York Times, 26th.] The following paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of the Tri-

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell does Secretary Cameron great injustice when he places upon him the responsibility of refusing regiments and mounted men. We have reity good reason for knowing that Sec retary Cameron has accepted regiments that have been refused by Gen. Scott, who man have been renesed by Gen. Scott, who with his peculiar iteration of manner rereplied, "I don't want any cavalry, sir, I don't want any cavalry, sir. My plan of campaign doesn't require cavalry, sir." It is but justice to the President and Cabinet that the country should know that General Scott has had full control of all the war movements and also country the columns and also capacity the columns and

Scott has had full control of all the war movements, and also organized the columns, appointed the officers, and selected the time and points of attack at Bull's Run.

So far as the preparation of the army for the special service assigned it is concerned, it is undoubtedly true that Gen. Scott did have full control. He probably did "organize the columns, and appoint the officers;" and he may have "selected the time and points of attack at Bull Run"—after that attack had been peremptorily ordered by his superiors—though we are inclined to believe that these details were confided to Brigadier General McDowell, who was on the spot, and who could form, from a on the spot, and who could form, from a personal examination of the approaches, a personal examination of the approaches, a much better opinion as to the points of attack than Gen. Scott. The fact that both the time and point of attack were changed by Gen. McDowell, proves, indeed, that, in this respect, he was left to the exercise of his own judgment. The original purpose was to attack the enemy's position on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, by turning it on the south side—and Gen. McDowell went personally with Col. Heintzelman's column to superintend the attack. man's column to superintend the attack. But he found the roads on that side impracticable for heavy artillery—and on that account abandoned the plan. Friday was devoted to a survey on the other flunk, and there he found the roads in such a condition as to justify the attempt to turn the enemy's position on that side. The fact enemy's position on that side. The fact that Gen, McDowell thus changed the time of attack from Friday to Sunday, and the point of attack from the southern to the northern flank, shows that the control of these details was confided wholly to him by Gen. Scott, and we presume every one will concede that this discretion was wise-ly exercised, and the change judicious.

But all this leaves the main point untouched. The question is, Who decided that the attack should be made? Who determined that the road to Riemmond should be by Manassas Junction? Who is responsible for the plan of operations by which a ery foot of which would be obstinately de-fended, and which must be held by a strong

force after it had once been taken. This we know to be true—and in spite of the delicacy of such disclosures, we shall not hesitate to state the authority for it. It is that of Gen Scott himself. On the Tuesday preceding the battle, Gen. Scott, at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in all its parts, and with the utmost clearness and accuracy. He had a distinct, and well defined opinion on every point connected with it, and stated what his plan would be with it, and stated what his pian would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of it had been left in his hands. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellious States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and loyalty. And this must be done with and loyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life, com-patible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked upon all shooting of pickets, all scouting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either side, which did not con-

tribute to the general result, as so many acts of unjustifiable homicide. If the matter had been left to him, he said he would have commenced by a per-fect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Guif. Then he would have collected a large force at the Capital for defensive purposes—and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive opera-tions. The summer months, during which it is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction—and with the first frosts of autunn, he would have taken a column of 80,000 well disciplined troops down the Mississippi—and taken every important point on that river, New Orleans included. It could have been done, he said, with greater case, with less loss of life, and with far more important results than would attend the important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would probably have een defended, and eight battles would have been nec: ssary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississippi and the Atlantic been compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. "This," said he "was my plan. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. I shall do it. There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. "There never was a more just and up-"There never was a more just and upright man than the President—never one who desired more sincerely to promote the best interests of the country. But there are men among his advisers who con-

the best interests of the country. But there are men among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and these men will probably decide the plan of the camppign. I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. But they must not hold me responsible. If I am ordered to go to Richmond, I shall endeavor to do it.—But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country, how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond:—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebel Confederacy, I feel a resentment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy, and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders."

This is the substance and very nearly the language of a portion of Gen. Scott's con-

language of a portion of Gen. Scott's con-

Manassas at that time, and also that the

Manassas at that time, and also that the Administration was almost certain to overrule his objections and command a battle. Taken in connection with what was said in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, it leaves no doubt on the subject.

Mr. Richardson. I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and Washburne) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation, Gen. Scott remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it.—I have fought the battle against my judgment, "Stay," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it.—
I have fought the battle against my judgment,
and I think the President ought to remove me
to-day for doing it. As God is my judge,"
he added, after an interval of silence. "I did
all in my power to make the army efficient,
and I deserve removal because I did not
stand up when I could, and did not." I
stand here to vindicate Gen. Scott. I am
indebted to the gentleman from Missouri
for the compliment he paid me. I desire
to say for myself that I am here the last of
a generation, my father and grandfather to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand to the end of my life, defending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburn. As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might

Mr. Washburn. As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson. I will do so. "Your conversation implies "said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not relieve the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compilment to the President personally.

We repeat what we said yesterday—that President Lincoln is not likely, of his own motion, to nave overruled Gen. Scott, and to have forced him to fight a battle

own motion, to have overrised Gen. Scott, and to have forced him to fight a battle against his will. But President Lincoln is, to a very great extent, in such a matter as this, in the hands of his Cabinet.—A portion of that Cabinet is known to have full and entire confidence in the military ability of Gen. Scott—while mother portion is causally well known to provide the contraction of the c another portion is equally well known to be governed by sentiments of personal dis-like which amount almost to hatred. It is not recessary to specify individuals. It is a matter of notoriety that some members of the Cabinet have done little else during so the Cabinet nave done little else during the last few weeks than to denounce Gen. Scott, ridicule his plans of the campaign and declaim on the necessity of overruling or superseding him. They have succeeded in overruling him—with what results the country knows too well.

be by Manassas Junction? Who is responsible for the plan of operations by which a a battle at this point, selected by the rebels themselves, admirably adapted for defense, fortified through three long months of incessant labor, accessible to their reinforcements from both directions, and in all respects precisely such a position as they might wish to make it, became a matter of necessity? The paragraph quoted above, for the purpose of relieving the President and Cabinet, throws the responsibility upon Gen. Scott. We have not the stinglightest desire to involve the President and Cabinet in any responsibility that does not belong to them; but on the other hand, we do not intend that Gen. Scott was opposed to this plan of the campaing from the beginning; he deemed it unwise to make Richmond the main point of the movement; but after that had been decided against him, he was opposed to marching against it by the longest and most difficuit route, through a country every foot of which would be obstinately defended, and which must be held by a strong force after it had once been taken. This Now, we have not the slightest wish to up his own mind on this point, and then make his Cabinet a unit upon it. If the Blairs, and the Greeleys, and the radical contemners of experience and science in military matters, are to bear sway. military matters, are to bear sway, let it be undisputed. Let them have full posses-sion of the Government, and take all the responsibility of its ruin. If not, let them retire and give place to men of cooler temper and of wiser heads. The worst thing the President can do, in this crisis, is to hesitate, and allow things to drift at random, as they are now doing.

A Timely Movement on the Field of Battle.

The following statement in relation to the battle of Sunday has been communicated to the New York Post by one of the staff of a General who was present during

the action: About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen Schenck discovered that we were defeated. One of Gen. McDowell's aids had brought the glad news that we were victorious, and up to that time undoubtedly we were.— But Gen. Schenck, occupying a prominent position on the Gainsville road, saw a large body of the enemy marching in between his brigade and Hunter's division. At the same time, three different batteries, that for nearly an hour had been silent, sudden-ly onemed again and he say that Hunter's ly opened again, and he saw that Hunter's division would be cut to pieces and their only road to Centreville closed, if some-

their batteries He held this position until the troops rathered between him and Hunter were dispersed and the obstructions placed upon the bridge were cut away, when he fell ther the the bridge were cut away, when he fell back in good order. The result of this was to open the road to Centreville, and prevent the evident attack on the rear con-templated by the Confederates. In a word, he contributed greatly to save the army At from total destruction.

Story of the Battle by a Zonave. [Correspondence N. Y. Times.] One little short fellow, with a bright once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitation the back of his head, his arms akimbo, The moment he dis on the back of his head, his arms akimbo, and his cheek dilated with the weed, was holding forth to a knot of admiring men and boys, somewhat in this fashion: "Fight! Oh, no, We didn't fight—perhaps we didn't. Just see here. After we'd been a standing three hours, by —, in the grass, up come a long-legged cuss, and says he, follow me. We went, we didfirst short, and then double quick. All of a sudden pop, bang, bang, bang, bang, went the bloody guns on our left, that God only knew was there, for we didn't, and the boys fell down like sheep. And then the way we took them batteries. then the way we took them batteries.
Well, you ought to have seen it—that's all.
We saw our men drove away from their guns, and we made up our minds to get 'em, and we charged, yelling like bloody
h—i, drove the seceshes back a deuced
sight quicker than they come, and popped
'em down at every shot. Bat when we'd
got the guns the fellers didn't come to
hold 'em, and of course we couldn't work
'em and we left em, and we left.

ANOTHER GREAT TROT.—The second trot over the Fashion Course, between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and mate, Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and mate, was even more exciting than the first one. There were over four thousand persons present. Flora went in harness while Ethan Allen and Socks—his mate—went to wagon. The first heat, made in the extraordinary time of 2.21½, was veay closely contested, and was won by the team. In the second heat, which promised to have surpassed any thing ever seen on the trotting course, Ethan's running mate carried him away, and both took to running at such a rate, that Sam. McLoughlin, their driver, could do nothing with them. Flora continued the trot, making the time in 2.20½. The judges decided that the team was distanced for running, and the little mare was declared the winner.

Louisville Gold Pen Manuj Lam Street, four doors below Third.

versation on the occasion referred to. It The Great Battle at Stone Bridge | Meanwhile Beauregard rallied the center

The especial correspondent of the At. inta, Ga , Confederacy, furnishes the most direct description of the plans and progress of the great battle of any we have yet seen, which we subjoin. It was a well planned, hard fought field on both sides, but the strategy of Johnston, and the artillery of Beauregard could not be overcome:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANDASSAS, July 22, 1881.

Yesterday, the 21st day of July, 1861, a great battle was fought, and a great victory won by the Confederate troops. Heaven smiled on oar arms, and the God of battles crowned our banners with laurels of glory. Let every patriotic heart give thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the victory he Has given His people on His own holy day, the blessed Sabbath.

Gen. Johnston had arrived the preceeding day with about half of the force he had, detailed from Winchester, and was the senior officer in command. He magnanimously insisted, however, that Gen. Beauregard's previous plan should be carried out, and he was guided entirely by the judgmeat and superior local knowledge of the latter. While, therefore, Gen. Johnston was nominally in command, Beauregard was really the officer and hero of the day. You will be glad to learn that he was this day advanced from a Brigadier to the rank of a full General.

At half-past six in the morning, the enemy opened fire from a battery planted on a hill beyond Ball's Run, and nearly oppo-ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

At half-past six in the morning, the enemy opened tire from a battery planted on a hill beyond Bull's Ruu, and nearly opposite the center of our lines. The battery was intended merely to "beat the bush," and to occupy our attention, while he moved a heavy column toward the Stone Bridge, over the same creek, upon our left. At 10 o'clock, another battery was pushed forward, and opened fire a short distance to the left of the other, and near the road leading North to Centerville. This was a leading North to Cenferville. This was a battery of rifled guns, and the object of its fire was the same as that of the other.— They fired promiscuously into the woods and gorges on this, the Southern side of Bull's Run, seeking to create the impresson thereby, that our center would be at-tacked, and thus prevent us from sending reinforcements to our left, where the real attack was to be made. Beauregard was not deceived by the manager.

attack was to be made. Beauregard was not deceived by the manœvre.

It might not be amiss to say, that Bull's Run, or creek, is North of this place, and runs nearly due east, slightly curving around the Junction, the nearest part of which is about three and helf miles. which is about three and a half miles. The Which is about three and a half miles. The Stone Bridge is some seven miles distant, in a north-westerly direction, upon which our left wing rested. Mitchell's ford is directly North, and distant four miles, by the road leading to Centerville, which is seven miles from the Junction. On our right is Union Mills, on the same stream where Union Mills, on the same stream, where the Alexandria and Manassas railroad crosses the Run, and distant four miles.—

countered each other at 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the two batteries in front kept up their fire upon the wooded hill where they supposed our centre lay. They sent occasional balls, from their rifled can non, to the eminence where your correspondent stood. Gens. Beauregard, John ston and Bonham reached this point at 12 and one of these balls passed directly over and very near them, and plunged into the ground a few paces from where I stood.
At a quarter past 12, Johnston and Beauregard galloped rapidly forward in the direction of Stone Bridge, where the ball had
now fully opened.

now fully opened. The artillery wer The artillery were the first to open fire, precisely at 11 o'clock. By half-past 11, the infantry had engaged, and there it was that the battle began to rage. The dusky columns which had thus far marked the approach of the two armies, now mingled with great clouds of smoke, as it rose from flashing guns below, and the two shot up together like a huge pyramid of red and blue. The shock was as tremendous as were the odds between the two forces. With what anxious hearts did we watch that pyramid of smoke and dust! When it moved to the right, we knew the enemy were giving way; and when it moved to the left, we knew that our friends were receding. Twice the pyramid moved to the right, and as often returned. At last, about two o'clock it heren to work slowly to the two o'clock, it began to move slowly to the left, and thus it continued to move for two mortal hours. The enemy was seeking to turn our left flank, and to reach the railroad leading hence in the direction of Win-chester. To do this, he extended his lines, thing were not done at once. He immediately ordered two pieces of Carlisle's battery to the farthest point on the Gainsbattery to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of the farthest point on the Gainsbattery to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of the farthest conditions and the farthest point on the Gainsbattery to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of the farthest point on the Gainsbattery to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of the farthest point of the farthest point on the Gainsbattery to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of the farthest point on the farthest point on the farthest point of the farthest point of the farthest point on the farthest point of the fart resistance along the whole line of battle which finally extended over a space of two miles. It also rendered it the more difficult to bring up reinforcements, as the fur-ther the enemy extended his right, the greater the distance our reserve forces had

to travel to counteract the movement. This effort to turn our flank was press with great determination for five weary hours, during which the tide of bat-tle ebbed and flowed along the entire line with alternate fortunes. The enemy's col-umn continued to stretch away to the left, like a huge anaconda, seeking to envelope us within its mighty folds and crush us to death; and at one time it really looked as

not to move until Gen. Ewell had made the attack. The order to Gen Ewell unfor-tunately miscarried. The others were de-livered, but as the movements of the cen-ter were to be regulated entirely by those on the right, nothing was done at all. Had the orders to Gen. Ewell been received and carried out, and our entire force brought upon the field, we thould have distroyed the enemy's army almost literally. Attacked in enemy's army almost literally. Attacked in front, on the flank and in the rear, he could not possibly have escaped, except at the loss of thousands of prisoners and all his batteries, while the field would have been strewed with his dead.

Finding that his orders had in some way failed to be executed, Gen Beauregard at

last ordered up a portion of the forces which were intended to co-operate with Gen. Ewell. It was late, however, before Gen. Ewell. It was late, however, before these reinforcements came up. Only one brigade reached the field before the battle was won. This was led by Gen. E. K. Smith, of Florida, formerly of the United States army, and was a part of Gen. Johnston's column from Winchester.—They should have reached here the day before, but were prevented by an accident on the railroad. They dashed on the charge with loud shouts and in the most gallant style. About the same time Major Elzey coming down the railroad from Winchester with the last of Johnston's brigades, and hearing the firing immediately quit the train and struck across the country, and, encountered the extreme right of the enemy as he was feeling his way around our flank, and with his brigade struck him like a thunderbolt, full in the face. Finding he was about to be outflanked himself, the enemy gave way after the second fire. enemy gave way after the second fire .-

and dashed into the very thickest of the fight, and after him rushed our own brave

fight, and after him rushed our own brave boys, with a shout that seemed to shake the very earth. The result of this movement from three distinct points, was to force back the enemy, who began to retreat, first in good order, and finally in much confusion. At this point the cavalry were ordered upon the pursuit. The retreat now became a perfect rout, and it is reported that the flying Legions rushed past Centerville in the direction of Fairfax, as if the earth had been opening behind them. It was when Gen. Beauregard led the final charge, that his horse was killed by a shell. We captured thirty-four guns, including Sherman's famous battery, a large number of small arms, thirty wagons loaded with provisions, &c., and about seven hundred prisoners. Among the latter were Gen. provisions, &c., and about seven hundred prisoners. Among the latter were Gen. Burnsides, of the Rhode Island brigade, Col Corceran, of the New York Irish Zouaves, Hon. Mr. Ely, member of Congress, from New York, Mr. Carrington, of this State, a nephew of the late William C. Preston, who had gone over to the enemy, and thirty-two Capitains, Lieutenants, &c. We came near bagging the Hon Mr. Foster, Senator from Connecticut.

We came near bagging the Hon Mr. Foster, Senator from Connecticut.

The official reports of the casualties of the day have not yet come in, and consequently it is impossible to say what our loss is. I can only venture an opinion, and that is, that we lost in killed, wounded and missing, about 1,500—of which about four hundred were killed. The enemy's loss was terrible, being at the lowest calculation, 3,000.

tion, 3,000.

Thus far I have said but little of the part Thus far I have said but little of the part taken by particular officers and regiments; for the reason that I desire first to obtain all the facts. Nor have I said anything of the gallant seventh and eighth regiments from Georgia. This part of my duty is most melanchely. It may be enough to say, that they were the only Georgia regiments here at the time, that they were among the earliest in the field, and in the thickest of the fight, and that their praise is upon the lips of the whole army, from is upon the lips of the whole army, from Gen. Beauregard down. Col. Gartrell led the seventh regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner the eighth, the whole under the command of Col. Bartow, who led them with a gallantry that was never excelled. It was when the brigade was ordered to take one of the enemy's strongest batteries, that it suffered most. It was a batteries, that it suffsred most. It was a most desperate undertaking, and followed by the bloodiest results. The battery cecupied the top of a hill, on the opposite side of Bull Run, with a small piece of woods on the left. Descending the valley along the Run, he proceeded under cover of the hill to gain the woods alluded to, and from which he proposed to make a dash at the battery and capture it. On reaching the woods, he discovered that the battery was supported by a heavy infantry force, estimated at 4,000 men. This whole force, together with the battery. antry force, estimated at 4,000 men. This whole force, together with the battery, was turned upon the eighth regiment, which was in the van, with terrific effect.—Indeed, he was exposed on the flank and in front to a fire that the oldest veterans could not have stood. The balls and shells from the battery, and the bullets from the small arms literally riddled the woods.—Trees six inches in diameter, and great limbs were cut off, and the ground strewn with the wreck. It became necessary to with the wreck. It became necessary to retire the eighth regiment, in order to re-form it. Meanwhile, Col. Bartow's horse had been shot from under him. It was observed that the forces with which his movement was to be supported had not come up. But it was enough that he had been ordered to storm the battery; so, placing himself at the head of the seventh regiment, he again led the charge, this regiment, he again led the charge, this time on foot, and gallantly encouraging his men as they rushed on. The first discharge from the enemy's guns killed the ental color-bearer. regimental color-bearer. Bartow immediately seized the dag, and again putting himself in the front, dashed on, flag in hand, his voice ringing clear over the battle-field, and saying, "On, my boys, we will die rather than yield or retreat." And on the brave boys did go, and faster flew the enemy's bullets. The fire was awful. Not less than 4,000 muskets were pouring

battery itself was dealing death on every The gal'ant Eighth Regiment, which had already passed through the distressing ordeal, again rallied, determined to stand by their chivalric Colonel to the last. The more furious the fire, the quicker became the advancing step of the two regiments. At last, and just when they were nearing the goal of their hopes, and almost in the arms of victory, the brave and noble Bartow was shot down, the ball striking him in the left breast just above the beart in the left breast, just above the heart. Col. Bartow died soon after he was borne from the field. His last words, as repeated to me, were: "they have killed me, my brave boys, but never give up the ship-we'll whip them yet." And so we did! The regiments that suffered most and were in the thickest of the fight, were the 7th and 8th Georgia, the 4th Alabama, Fourth South Carolina Hampton's Legion, and 4th Virginia. The New Orleans Wash ington Artillery did great execution.

their fatal contents upon them, while the

AN ABOLITION HOLE IN KANSAS -The Iudependence (Mo) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives this true pencil

sketch of Lawrence: The city of Lawrence is situated on the Kaw River, thirty-five miles south-west from Leavenworth. Its population is about two thousand. Next to Leavenworth it is the most important town in the State. It is beautifully situated between the fertile valleys of the Kaw and Wakarusa riv-ers, and commands all the trade of South-ein Kansas. The Leavenworth and Fort Riley Railroad will pass through the town when built. Lawrence was first settled by the New England Emigrant Aid Society a party sent out by that delectable tribe and led on by our present Governor Charles Robinson, having located the John Brown politics, and woe be to the unfortunate Missourian whose fugitive negro gets as far as Lawrence. All the United States Marshals in America could not find him, for when he arrives in that African heaven, he's surely found his "Dixie's

NORTHERN COWARDS. - The army corres pondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of the bad conduct of one of the Ohio regiments at Manassas, makes the following admission:

It is proper to state that the number who flinched on the discovery of the masked battery was about twenty-five to thirty. I found them in little squads of three to four, making their way out of the woods and to the rear of our forces. Maj. Hughes, of Dayton, of Gen. Schenck's staff, was vainly striving to rally some of these fellows. He rode swiftly about hailing, persuading and rode swiftly about, hailing, persuading and threatening them, to induce a return to the ranks with their comra tes. But it was generally in vain. Indeed, it will become necessary to record instances of the most disgraceful cowardice, not only in the Ohio regiments, but in nearly every regiment on the field that memorable and ill-fated day.

Imports of Dry Goods. We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week. 1859. 1860. 1861. Ent'd at the port. \$4,888,730 \$3,593,382 \$625,261 Thrown on mat'kt. 4,715,595 3,475,485 361,550 Since Jan. 1. Ent'd at port. .. 67,572,956 60,521,058 31,037,468 Thr'n on mar'kt.66,952,544 60,160,486 29,053,-72

It is the testimony of many letters and of officers and men returned from the Kanawha, that Col. Lowe, of Ohio, behaved Kanawha, that Col. Lowe, or Only, Schaller, in the most cowardly manner at the battle of Scarey. He concealed himself behind a house during the fight, and no expostulations could induce him to come forth. He should be tried, and if found guilty,

aves, has become insane from the effects of exposure and hardships, and imagines him-self leading attacks on the enemy's batte-ries. INSANE.-Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zon

### WAR ITEMS.

DESTRUCTION OF PLEDWONT BRIDGE DESTRECTION OF PIEDMONT BRIDGE.

Oa Saturday last, Col. McDonald, with
200 men proceeded to Piedmont and succeeded in entirely destroying the bridge,
blowing up the abuments from the
ground. On their return a detachment
under Capt. Bowen, from Page, came by
New Creek, where they found the enemy
about three hundred strong, strongly fortified in a stone house of Mr. Armstrong's.
A skirmish ensued, in which Capt. Bowen
lost two of his men, Lieutenant Wooden
and a private, whose name we could not and a private, whose name we could not

The enemy lost ten in the engagement.

A Mr. Black, of the Brock Gap Rifles, tested his rifle, killing their sentry on the top of the house, at the distance of five hundred yards.

Col. McDonald's command is still in Romney. The Federalists are at New Creek station, about two thousand strong.

[Winchester Virginian, 19th.

A WORD FOR GEN. PATTERSON.

Herald says:

It is asserted, and soon will be publicly announced, that Gen. Patterson, who has been so much abused for not moving forward in pursuit of Gen. Johnston, could ward in pursuit of Gen. Johnston, could not do so with safety without wagons. He was not allowed to procure any that were not made in Pennsylvania, or produced by some agent, in that State, appointed by Mr. Cameron. This system of jobbidg for the benefit of particular speculators, prevented Gen. Patterson from engaging General Johnston, hence the latter was permitted to re-inforce Gen. Beauregard, and enable him to make the fight he did at Bull's Run on Sunday last, and which proved so disease. on Sunday last, and which proved so di trous to our army.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.
A dispatch to the New York Times says:
An immense amount of labor is being
done upon the fortifications around this
city. They are being mounted with heavy
siege guns and supplied with vast quantities of munitions and projectiles. Seamen
have been brought from the naval station
at Annapolis to teach the scholers how to
work the guns. work the guns.

work the guns.

The immense depot for the reception of troops, which Mr. Woods is fitting up, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have accommodations for 3,000 men, with rooms for officers, pools for bathing, hospital for the sick and broken down, c. Attached will be a storyhouse kitched. tached will be a storehouse, kitchen and oven.

Another incident is, that while a negro servant was moving about over the field, he was ordered to surrender by a Federal he was ordered to surrender by a Federal officer, who rode up unexpectedly. Nothing daunted, however, and not relishing the idea of surrendering to a Yankee, the negro replied: "No sir-ree, you are my prisoner," at the same moment drawing a pistol and shooting the officer dead. The sable hero then secured the officer's sidearms, and when the battle was over boasted largely of having given a quietus to one at least of "the strikin' Yankeeş'whe come here 'specting to whip us Southerners." here 'specting to whip us Southerners

Gen. Beauregard charges that the Federal commander, after sending a flag of truce to bury their dead after the first battle of Bull's Run, left his dead unburied, and occupied his time in throwing up intrenchments from which to renew the assault upon the batteries at Bull's Run. For this reason he refused the application since made by General McDowell, under a flag of truce to bury the dead. The Federal YANKEE TRICK PRUSTRATED. since made by General McDowell, under a flag of truce to bury the dead. The Fede-ral dead were collected and buried in trenches by the Confederate troops, and the Federal wounded were receiving the same attention as their own.

A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF THE SOUTHERS

He states that the accuracy of their artillerists was never excelled, and the discipline, equipment and efficiency of their cavalry never equalled by European artiles. The horses seemed to partake of the spirit of their riders, and were disciplined and drilled to the highest perfections. ARMY. lined and drilled to the highest perfec tion. He also avers that an attempt to d, and that an army, such as Napoleon carried over the Alps, or in his campaign in Russia, would be inadequate to the task of reaching Richmond.—[Baltimore Re-

publican. THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY ALEXANDRIA, July 25.-I overheard one ALEXANDRIA, July 25.—I overheard one of the men sitting on the door step of the house describing the charge of the Black Horse Cavalry, part of which I believe is Capt. Scott's Fauquier cavalry. He said they advanced in wedge form, then opened disclosing a battery which fired upon his regiment, hemming it in on all sides and cutting right and left with tremendous blows, each blow powerful enough to take off a man's head. He said he never wished to see such a charge again. HAD ONE OF THEM.

The Richmond Enquirer says a gentle man who was at Manassas on Tuesday morning the 23d inst., saw a negro man belonging to an Alabama officer march a belonging to an Alabama officer march a Zouave into camp. The negro, a short thick-set fellow, had two guns on his shoulder and drove his prisoner before him. The Zouave was a pert looking fellow, and wore his arm in a sling in consequence of his wound. As the negro reached the company in which the officer was standing he hunded over his prize, saying: "Massa, here one of dese devils who has been shooting at us, sir!" has been shooting at us, sir!

LEGS VS. AMBULANCES. A number of slightly wounded persons came home with the 69th. As they were standing in Washington street, a train of standing in Washington street, a train of cars passed up filled with ambulances— covered dearborns with tine springs and two wheels. "Thank God," said one, with an arm is a sling and a gashed eve, "that I niver trusted mysel" to one o' them. I should have been left with the inimy, sure.' BALLOON FIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Wise's balloon went up this morning early, and when between Fort Coreoran and Buli's Cross, it was seen to collapse suddenly and fall with great rapidity. The general impression is that it was fired into. Your reporter was at Fort Coreoran at the time, and witnessed the swift descent of the balloon. It was too far off to ascertain how many were was too far oif to ascertain how many were in the car, but it is feared that their escape from a sudden and terrible death was im-

CAPT. BALL KILLED.

Capt. M. D. Ball, of the Fairfax cavalry, who was confined at the Washington Navy Yard some time since, and released upon taking the oath of allegiance, was killed by a party of Fire Zouaves when they marched on Bull's Run. The Zouaves say they fell in with him below the court house as they were scouting, and in attempting as they were scouting, and in attempting to disarm him he stabbed one of their party, whereupon they immediately killed him.—[Balt. Sun.

WAR OF SUBJUGATION.

We have heard it stated more than once, hat amongst the effects captured from the Lincolnites Sunday, were more than 30,000 pairs of handcuffs. What were they for, pairs of handculfs. What were they for, unless to inflict or us, in case of success, the last mark of degradation? Civilized warfare does not tolerate the use of any such weapons. They are generally reserved for felous.—[Richmond Dispatch.

or felons.—Intermond Dispatch.
SHOOTING A DESERTER.
ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—John Hughes, of
Company A, Mozart regiment, of New
York, broke and run from the guards about usk this evening, while they were endeav-ring to handcuff him, and being called on oring to handcuff him, and being called on to halt he refused, when he was shot down dead by a member of his own company. SMOKE 'EM OUT.

Several correspondents of the New York Herald suggest that the next grand army on its march to Manassas shall fire the woods, and thus smoke out the masked batteries.

REGIMENT TO BE ARMED WITH SCYTHES At an enthusiastic, so said, meeting in New York, a German proposed to have a regiment raised to be armed with scythes to mow down the Black Horse Cavalry.—Why, we thought the Fire Zonaves killed all them long ago, at least they say No paper ever sent unless paid for in adv LOUISVILLLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING ....

STATE RIGHTS TICKET

For State Senate. JEFF. BROWN.

For House of Representatives from FIRST DISTRICT-T. E. C. BRINLY. SECOND DISTRICT-JAMES RUDD.

For Legislature from Jefferson Co. DAVID MERRIWETHER.

The War on the Judiciary—The Deadliest Blow Yet Aimed at the Liberties of the People.

THIRD DISTRICT-S. D. JOHNSTON.

FOURTH DISTRICT-JOHN JOYES.

In 1858, Mr. SEWARD, standing in h place in the Senate of the United States and speaking for the party to which he had given shape and form and effective organization, proclaimed that a part of the plan of that party was the reorganization of the courts of the country so as to finally fill the bench with men who would aid them in overthrowing the Constitution and destroying the Government.

The Supreme Court had decided-

1. That slaves are property. 2. That owners of slaves cannot be

gally robbed of this property. Mr. SEWARD declared that the people o the North would never accept these prin ciples-that the court must recede from that opinion and stultify itself by declar ing that slaves are not property and that owners of slaves may be robbed in the name of law and justice of such propertyand that whether the court should do this or not, they would reorganize it, and of course all of the United States Courts, i such a manner as to "reform its POLITI-CAL sentiments and practices" in accordance with the higher law views entertained by himself, Mr. LINCOLN, LLOYD GARRISON, J. R. GIDDINGS, &c.

It is clear from this that the men in power at Washington have long intended to place the Judiciary in the hands of "the enemies of the country" as soon as they should obtain the power.

For the first time they now have the power to carry out without let or hindrance the programme long since arranged in the secret councils of the Black Republican leaders.

The people of Kentucky are deeply, vitally, directly interested in the use they are making of that power.

On the 23d inst., Mr. PORTER, of Indiana from the House Committee on the Judici ary, reported a bill dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, the object being to limit the jurisdiction of Judge Monroe. who is too honest and too pure to suit the purposes of the vile conspirators who are destroying the Government, and to put one of their own creatures on the bench in

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, the bill was amended so as to abolish one of the two Judicial Districts into which Misseuri is Judicial Districts into which Missouri is divided, the purpose of the amendment being to legislate out of office a Indexi. being to legislate out of office a Judge in subversion of the provision of the Constithat State whom they had been bribe, coax, or intimidate from the faithfu discharge of his duty.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed. On the passage of the bill, Messrs, DUN.

LAP, HARDING, JACKSON, MALLORY, MENZIES, and WADSWORTH, voted aye; Messrs. BURNETT, CRITTENDEN, and GRIDER, voted, nay; and Mr. WICK-LIFFE did not vote at all. Kentucky, with an area of 37,680 square

miles, and a population of 1,165,000, has constituted a single judicial district. and Missouri, with an area of 65,037 square miles, and a population of 1,173,000, has been divided into two judicial districts. The business in either State has never been

more than a single Judge could properly discharge; and Missouri, having nearly twice the extent of territory that Kentucky has, has been divided into two districts for the convenience of the people living in the extreme portions of the State.

Now the smaller State with the lesser population is divided into two districts and the larger State with the greater pop ulation is reduced to a single district.

The object is apparent-it is politicalit is to get rid of incorruptible Judges and to secure the services of the pliant tools of the Administration in its war on the liberties of the people.

Mr. BURNETT protested against the passage of the bill, saying:

I desire to present a few remarks in re-ference to this bill. So far as the first section of the bill is concerned, which abolishes a district court in the State of Mis-I have nothing to say in regard to it, for I know nothing about it. Three years ago I was under the impression that the business of the Federal court in Kentucky required the division of the State into two judicial districts; but, on further examina-tion and investigation of this subject, I am satisfied such division is not required, as the judicial business of the State can be attended to by one judge. It is done by one judge now, and his whole time is not occupied in his duty, nor any thing like it.

I do not understand why this measure should be forced on the consideration of the House in times like these, when we are resorting to every means within ou reach to raise money for the purpose of meeting the expenditures of the Govern-Wby should we now create new offices for which there is no sort of neces sity? I say here, that the records of the district court of Kentucky, held by the judge now presiding over it, show conclu-sively that there is no need of two judicial districts in that State. This bill is merely for the creation of new offices—a judge, marshal, clerk, &c.; and I here enter my solemn protest against it. I will not vote for such a bill. I am opposed to it. I desire to say this much in order that my position in voting against it much a protect to say this much in order that my position in voting against it much a protect.

sition in voting against it may be under stood by the people of Kentucky. Mr. MALLORY, who has shown himself ready to second every attack of the Administration on the rights of the people, advocated the passage of the bill, on the ground that the business of the Court in this State was increasing, and that two Courts would some day be necessary, if

they were not now. Mr. PORTER, who introduced the bill frankly admitted that the business of the District Court of Kentucky is not as large as that of many other single Courts, but defended the bill on the ground that "gentlemen of distinguished character from Kentucky" had represented that the "inefficiency of the Judge is such as to prevent the institution of suits in the Court which would otherwise be commenced' -in other words, plainly admitting that as they can't use Judge Monroe, they must have somebody here who will do their bid-

ding. He said : For several sessions past, a great part of superior to the Northern.

the Kenthicky delegation have urged the passage of a bill of this kind—to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts. They have stated that on account of the length of the State, the convenience of suitors re-quired it. But the gentleman from Ken-Passed.

quired it. But the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Burnett] says that the business of that court is not sufficiently large to justify the creation of this second judicial district. IT IS TRUE THAT THERE ARE OSTRUCT THE STRUCT THAT THERE ARE NOT SO MANY CASES ON THE DOCK.
ET OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF KENTUCKY NOW, AS THERE ARE ON THE DOCKETS OF SOME SINGLE DISTRICT COURTS, BUT THE REASON OF THAT IS, AS THE COMMITTEE WERE INFORMED BY GENTLEMEN OF DISTINGUISHED, CHARLET FROM KEN. FORMED BY GENTLEMEN OF DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER FROM KENTUCKY, THAT THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE JUDGE IS SUCH AS TO PREVENT THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS IN THE COURT WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE COMMENCED THERE.

Everybody in Kentucky knows how false the imputation on Judge Monroe is, and will see that it has been coined to give the Abolitionists a pretext to carry out their foul and traitorous purposes.

Mr. CRITTENDEN saw plainly the object of the bill, and the baseness of the pretext on which it was sought to justify its passage, and knew the falschood of the charge of inefficiency preferred against his old friend and neighbor, and entered his protest against the bill. We give the whole of his remarks:

I desire to say a single word upon the passage of that bill. However necessary some gentleman may think it that another judicial district in Kentucky should be established.

tablished, I shall be compelled to vote against the passage of the bill.

I only ask to say this in reference to the matter: I doubt the constitutionality of the measure. While I acknowledge the power of Congress to abolish certain district courts, and to establish other courts, I think it has been admitted that it is an abuse of the powers of Congress, and an evasion of the constitutional mode of re-

evasion of the constitutional mode of re-moving judges, when such legislation is entered upon simply for that purpose. Now, sir, it appears to me that these cases come within that prohibition of the Constitution. If gentlemen conceive that there is really a substantial object of public good to be accomplished by the aboli tion of this court, they are warranted by the Constitution in voting for it; but if the object is really to get rid of one set of judge and to appoint another, then it appears to me to be in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, which provides a specia mode of removing judges—by impeach ment—and provides that otherwise they shall hold office during good behavior. Other gentlemen may differ with me, but my apprehension is that there has not been a sufficient reason assigned for the removal and changes which this bill makes

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, a Northern supporter of the war policy of the Administration, opposed the bill as setting a precedent leading to the subversion of the Constitution, saying:

provision for.

New York, Mr. Speaker, with three million inhabitants—more inhabitants, proba-bly, than Kentucky and Missouri together —with her immense commerce at the port of New York, giving rise to vast business for these United States courts, gets along with two districts and two courts. In my yiudgment, this House, in the passage of this bill, is now about to set a precedent that it will hereafter regret. The object of the bill seems to be to get rid of judges who, by the terms of the Constitution, are designed to hold their offices for life, or during good behavior. If they misbehave they be invested and the instance. they can be impeached, and that is the only constitutional mode of getting rid of them that I know of. If we are to get rid of judges who hold their offices constitutionally for life, or during good behavior, by abolishing the courts over which they preside, then let me say to gentlemen, that by-and-by, if the precedent be established now, it will come to be the practice at every change of the Administration of the General Government to resort to this expedient; that is to repeal the law authorizing these courts and to remodel the districts, so as to over-ride the Constitution. There will in fact be a change for political reasons will in fact be a change for political reasons judges to be for life, or during good beha-

It was in vain. Its passage had been ordered by the tyrant and his Cabinet. Argument, entreaty, remonstrance, protest availed not. The gag was applied. In an hour after it was reported, the vote had been taken and it had been passed. Fortyseven Northern members voted against it,

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky, you have been cheated long enough. You have trusted to men who have broken their nounced. You have voted for men who obtained your suffrages on false pretences. Their treachery has brought upon you the evils of war. Their treachery has destroyed your peace and menaced your safety. Their treachery has imperilled your liberties and your Government.

Trust no longer to those who prostitute the sacred names of Union and Constitution to the cause of tyranny and oppression. Trust no longer to those who cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. Trust no longer to men who would cheat you with fair words and delude you with false hopes. You have members of the Legislature to elect next Monday:-a mistake then will ruin you, individually and collectively. Think before you act then. Vote for no man who will not resist any attempt to compel you to submit to the ruinous direct tax imposed on you by the Government at Washington. Vote for no to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, and so give peace to

the country. Fellow-citizens, your peace, safety, inter- | dent within the same.' ests, honor, liberty are in your own hands! If you suffer demagogues to blind you to ties in Kentucky. It will require at least children!

or assertions of our correspondents, or of any of them, we deem it proper to say, that had we read the letter from C. Q. X., published in the Courier of yesterday morning, we should not have printed that part of it which refers to Messrs. Rousseau,

HARNEY, and PRENTICE. The letter was written by a gentleman with whose talents we have long been acquainted, and whose respectability we have long known, and so, without being read, it was put into the hands of the compositors. Allowing our correspondents the widest latitude, we do not wish to indulge in that particular kind of controversy ourselves, nor intend to permit others to do it through our columns.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK .- Hon. Albert S. White writes from Washington to the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal that Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, which recently passed the House of Representatives, had been "previously" agreed upon by the Republi-

the Kentucky delegation have urged the Taxes and More Taxes - What the House of Representatives has

> Yesterday we referred to the main fea tures of the taxing directly the people of Kentucky to the amount of about \$1,500,-000 for this year.

Our people know how difficult it ha been for them to pay their State taxes, amounting to about one million of dollars

They can fully realize the weight of the burden which an additional tax to be taken directly from their pockets will impose upon them.

It is for them to determine whether they will elect a Legislature which will author ize or requires our sheriffs, or permit Federal agents, to collect two dollars and fifty cents this year in place of each one dollar paid last year-which will permit our peoole, who have been deprived of their usual esources by the war waged by Lincoln, to be directly taxed two and a-half times as much as they ever were taxed before.

But as we said yesterday, this direct tax s but a small portion of what our people are called upon to pay to defray the expenses of this wicked war.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., the House of Representatives passed "A bill to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt," which we have before us, and we again call the attention of the people of Kentucky to the axes it imposes :

1. On brown sugar, 21% cents per pound. 2. On white sugar, 3 cents per pound.

3. On refined sugar, 4 cents per pound. 4. On other sugar, 6 cents per pound. 5. On molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

6. On tea, 15 cents per pound. 7. On cocoa, 5 cents per pound. 8. On prepared cocoa, 8 cents per poun

9. On chocolate, 6 cents per pound. 10. On cloves, 8 cents per pound.

11. On cinnamon, 20 cents per pound. 12. On cayenne pepper, 6 cents per pound.

13. On cream tartar, 6 cents per pound. 14. On ginger root, 3 cents per pound.

15. On ground ginger, 5 cents per pound 16. On mace, 25 cents per pound.

17. On nutmegs, 25 cents per pound. 18. On pimento, 6 cents per pound.

19. On raisins, 5 cents per pound. 20. On salt in sacks, 18 cents per 100 lbs. 21. On coffee, 5 cents per pound.

Our poor people, whose patience and ong suffering have led our oppressors to believe that they are destitute of spirit and of manhood, and ready for the yoke, are not only to be directly taxed to an extent which they cannot bear, are not only to be harrassed and oppressed by Federal

tax collectors in every county and collection district, but by the most direct indirection they are to be compelled to pay 21/2 cents more than they now pay for every pound of sugar they use, 5 cents more for every gallon of molasses, 15 cents more for every pound of tea, 5 cents more for every pound of coffee, 18 cents more for every hundred pounds of salt, and so

on through the list we have given above. In this way, the citizen whose family uses in a year one bag of coffee weighing one hundred and slxty pounds, and one barrel of sugar weighing two hundred pounds, will be taxed thirteen dollars for

lars to two hundred and fifty dollars, and in the same proportion for intermediate and larger sums, while, at the same time taxing heavily by indirection almost every article they use in their families or oth wise!

And yet the vast sums thus raised, or proposed to be raised, will not suffice to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government under Lincoln's rule!

Our people are asked to submit to this sweeping, crushing, ruino us texation for the present purposes of the Administration alone, and to saddle themselves with a SIX KENTUCKIANS VOTING FOR IT. debt of hundreds and even thousands of millions of dollars, the payment of the annual interest on which will perpetuate the present proposed taxation and grind promises to you almost ere they were prothem in the power of the swarm of tax gatherers which, worse than the locusts of Egypt, will devour the land and the substance thereof.

More Ways to Tax the People.

We have before us the bill reported to the House from the Committee on Ways and Means for "laying a direct tax and internal duties." With unimportant amendments it has passed the House of Representatives, and, with some change perhaps in the manner of laying the direct tax, it will pass the Senate during the present week and become a law.

It is divided into eighty-two sections, and makes a book of seventy-four pages. In regard to the manner of collecting the direct tax, and the internal duties and excise, the second section provides as fol-

Government at Washington. Vote for no man who will not resist any attack on the independence and integrity of the judiciary. Vote for no man who is in favor of giving men and money to carry on this war against the South. Vote for no man who does not believe that Congress ought to recognize the independence of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient collection districts, and to convenient and by and districts, and to convenient collection districts, and to convenient collection districts, and to convenient collection districts, and to convenient collection. districts, and to nominate, and, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint an assessor and a collector for each such district, who shall be freeholders and resi-

There are one hundred and seven counthe path which duty ealls upon you to one assessor and one collector in each pursue, they may receive the rewards of county. And these the President is autheir baseness, but upon your heads will thorized to appoint. The people are not fall the terrible consequences of your folly only to be oppressed with taxes and har--upon your heads and the heads of your rassed from their houses and their homes by tax gatherers, but they are not to have the poor privilege, as in the assessment and Without intending to assume any collection of their State taxes, of electing responsibility for the sentiments, opinions, the assessors and collectors. The appointment of these is given to the President, increasing his patronage and power, and giving him the means of paying the most obsequious and corrupt and shameless of his retainers in the State for their menial services in his interest.

The people are to be oppressed, the power of the oppressor is to be increased, and a reward is also to be provided for the cross roads politicians and village demagogues who have labored so hard to cheat the masses into an abandonment of their most precious rights and privileges!

In addition to the direct tax on the lands. and lois, and the houses and improvements thereon in the State, the following taxes are imposed in the bill:

1. A tax on stills, or other implements used in lieu of stills, in the form of a license to be obtained from the collector of the district, at the following rates: "For a a license for the employment of a still or stills for and during the term of two weeks, ten cents for each gallon of the cans.

The Northern papers admit that in camp equipage, tents, blankets, clothing, provisions, &c., the Southern army is far superior to the Northern.

Weeks, ten ceals for each gailon of the manders, were the chief causes of our defaults of each gailon of the still, including the head thereof; for a license for and during the term of any spirit for action again during the day, and many of them were each gallon of its capacity, as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of the engagement.

two months, thirty cents for each gallon of ts capacity, as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, fifty cents for each gallon of its capacity, as

aforesaid;" and so on up to one dollar and fifty cents for license for one year for each gallon of the capacity of the still; and then a tax is imposed "on every boiler, however constructed, employed for the ourpose of generating steam in these distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills."

2. In addition to the duties payable for icences, there is to be paid "on all spirits distilled on and after the first day of January" next, "the duty of ten cents on each and every gallon."

3. The 55th section of the bill says-"That, on and after the first day of January next, there shall be paid on all ale, beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty of three cents for each and every gallon which shall be brewed or manufactured within the United States or the territories thereof." 4. Carriages and watches are taxed in

the 65th section at the following rates: If not worth more than fifty dollars, one dollar; if worth more than fifty and less than one hundred dollars, four dollars; if worth more than one hundred and less than two hundred dollars, eight dollars; if worth more than two hundred and less than four hundred dollars, sixteen dollars; if worth more than four hundred and less than six hundred dollars, twenty-two dollars; if worth more than six hundred and less than eight hundred dollars, thirty dollars; if worth more than eight hundred and less than one thousand dollars, forty dollars; if worth more than one thousand dollars, fifty dollars.

5. The 71st section lays a duty of one per cent. on all promisory bills or notes issued for circulation as currency if of less denomination than ten dollars, and of one half of one per cent. if of a larger denomination than ten dollars. This is a pretty good beginning!

Lands, houses, carriages, watches, stills, poilers used in distilleries, all distilled liquors, ale, beer, porter, and bank notesspecific and direct taxes are laid on all these, and the President is to have the appointment of an army of officers to assess and collect these duties!

If this has all been done in less than five months, what may we not fear in twelve months-how shall we not be oppressed in four years?

It is time for our people to pause and think. They have blindly followed a corrupt and unscrupulous set of demagogues to the very brink of the yawning chasm. These demagogues are to receive their pay in appointments to the multitude of offices created by this act, and to be created hereafter for their benefit: the people-what have they got? Their peace has been destroyed; their trade has been annihilated; their commerce has been cut off: their homes are endangered; taxes are laid on almost every thing they eat, or wear, or drink, or use in any way; and their substance is to be eaten up by those who have deceived and cheated them for selfish and unpatriotic ends!

Fellow-citizens, if you would not con tinue this oppression, see to it that you vote for no body for member of the next Legislature who sympathises with or will support the Administration which has brought all there upon us!

We are informed by good authority that a number of victous women, perhaps a dozen, left this city yesterday by the Lou-sville and Nashyiile Railroad taking with them contraband goods. Each trait traveler had a trunk, and some of them more than one, which contained articles, the nent of which is positively prohi uisville Journal.

The Journal is determined to have its suggestion for the examination of the persons of lady travelers for the South carried out. As the Federal officers, with less than their usual obsequiousness, did not act at once upon its manly advice, it has resort to its usual means to demonstrate the necessity for their compliance.—[Louisville Courier.

We have made no suggestion for the examination of the persons of lady travelers for the South. The assertion that we have done so is a slander.—[Journal of yester-It seems that several thousand of pistols

have been smuggled under ladies' dresses into the Southern Confederacy. THE DE-TECTIVES MUST BE ON THE LOOK-OUT. Crinoline hides many a contraband article.-[Journal of July 5th. The Courier says that we have not con-

demned the suppression of the St. Louis Journal by the authority of Gen. Lyon. We have neither condemned nor approved. We have said nothing on the subject. We never saw a copy of the Journal.—[Journal of proceedings] nal of vesterday.

The Courier is shocked at the suppres sion of a treasonable paper in St. Louis by order of Gen. Lyon. When hundreds of men in the South are hung and scourged and r obbed and banished for their lovait to the U.S. Government, the editor of the Courier looks on with smiling complacency, but, when a newspaper is brought up with a small jerk for its attempts to over-turn the Government, his horror is too

mighty for utterance.
Why should types, printing paper, and lampblack, be so much more sacred than flesh and blood?—[Journal, July 15th, 1881]

We have information from a relia le source that there is not a little talk and some warm feeling manifested on the subsome warm feeling manifested on the sub-ject of taxes in a neighboring district of Indiana. Heavy sacrifices of property will not be quietly submitted to, and sales will be prevented by combinations not to bid, nor to permit others to bid on property offered by tax collecting officers. The feeling, it is asserted, pervades all po-litical parties. We make no comment on this condition of the public mind. It fore-shadews some of the troubles of the future. When the delirium of the fever, brought When the delirium of the fever, brough about by the acts and frauds of those in power, shall abate, the people will be amazed at their own recent follies, and, we fear, will rush to the other extreme of infuriated madness against the authors of their calamities.-[Cincinnati Enquirer.

How will the farmers of Kentucky who are prevented by the Lincoln embargo from sending their produce to a market, like the idea of paying the enormous special tax levied by the Lincoln Government? Will they not rise up as one man rather than submit to it?

The Cleveland (O.) Her ald, intense Black Republican, pats Mr. Crittenden and the Lincoln Congressmen from this State on the back after the following fashion:

The very best evidence of the patriotic position of Mr. Crittenden and the entire Kentucky delegation, excepting Mr. Burnett, is the fact that they voted for the war loan bill, and the bill for blockading the ports of the seceded States, providing for the collection of the revenue on shipboard, and the seizure and confiscation of all vessels found afloat owned wholly or in part by citizens of seceded States.

The army correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette explains their defeat at Manassas as follows:

The numerous batteries, the unexpected-ly superior force and desperate defense of the enemy, and our deficiency of artillery and cavalry, and want of competent com manders, were the chief causes of our de

# Business Notices.

MONEY LOAMED .- Ladies or gentlergen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, late, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market atr ween Third and Fourth, porth side, five abore shove Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Kavana-plan Lotteries for sale, or for warded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Basinese prompt, honorable, an trictly confidential. A. BLAND cop80 dif

JUST THE THING .- Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated-now he is healthy, strong and robust. This great change was pro duced by taking McLean's CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real ELIXIR OF LIFE.

We advise every reader who may be sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, try it .- [Evening Mirror. jul5 d1m

To Cash Buyers .- In conforming to the custom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens, Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. july1

FURNITURE. - Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their mosto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen awns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts. WANTED,

WANT 10 No. 1 BAKERS at Nashville. Good wages, and expences paid on arrival. jy21 d6 No. 5 College st., Nusaville, Tena. LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Fermerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary, Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, KY. Having recently purchased from Dr. John Szarent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made larve additions thereto in the shape Cigas. Tobacco. Pure L quors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who mas favor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions crrefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night. aving recently purchased fro

HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines ac, to Mr. Louis Jefferson. I take great pleasure recommending him to the patronage my friends, as they will find him to be an excerienced Apothecary.

JOHN SARGENT.

NOTICE! MR. HITE B. HENRY is a partner in our fire.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 822 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel,
1730 d3

COLTS PISTOLS. One or two pairs of Colt's

Army and Navy Revolvers
can be had a a reasonable
price by applying at the
Courier office Counting-room.

HARRIS HOUSE, (GENERAL STAGE OFFICE)

LEBANON, KY. We learn from persons viving lebanor that this very popular House is conducted in a superior style (with moderate charges).

Persons visiting Lebanon we hing to travel by stage or private conveyance, will find it to their interest to stop at this House. A free omalbas is run from the Railroad Depot to the Hotel, We would advise all to give Mrs. HARRIS a trial. We just of the property of the prop

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS Three Thread and Bleached before Embroidered! LARGE AND SPLENDID Assortment of choice patterns of our own

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES, FOR CASH! HITE & SMALL.

LATE IMPORTATIONS

Main street, between Third and Fourth, three doors west of Bank of Louisville. WANTED. A Good cook, washer and ironer for a small family. Apply at this office.

TEACHER WANTED, POR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky, Address G., box 888, Louisville Post-office, jy27 dtf NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, July 25th, 1881. LOUISVILLE, July 25th, 1881. 5

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, the 2d day of August, 1861, for making earth fill and covering same with broken stone, between the Engine House and river shore, and also for M'Adamizing the road leading up the hill to the Reservor. Plans and specifications for doing the work can be seen in the Engineer's office.

Terms of payment will be made known on application to jy25 dtd President Louisville Water Co.

Office of the Adams Express Co., LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

EXPRESS DESPATORES

NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND NEW OR-LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

AT 5 P. M. S. A. JONES, Agent. PROCLAMATION.

BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN,

ALL persons residing within the city owning or having does in their possessionereby notified to confine thom within their ses until the st of September. 186, under that of \$20 fer refusing or neglecting to compute above requisition. The proper authoritials or equires to destroy all dogs running a during the above period.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861.

# Special Antices.

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White!

WHAT? Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no tter how unsightly it was before Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. WM. E. HAGAN & CG., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. See advertisement. jy10 deod&weow3∃

. B. CLIFFORD. (Late Bowen & Co.) (GEO. T. CRUMP,

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

226 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY A PYRAMID OF FACTS! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE!

pure, poisonless, instantaneous, imparts a perfect black. or a magnificent brown, in the space of ten minutes; is odorless, does

not stain the skin, and has never been known

Christadoro's Excelsion Mair Dye. Manufactured by J. Ch. of Choro, No. 6 As-or House, New York, Sing everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressere WES.

STER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES. PHOTOGRAPHS. EVORYTYPES, PHOTO. GRAPHS 475

SEE THE LABEL On the Top of each Bottle of

Heimstreet's Inimitable

HAIR RESTORATIVE Has the Signatures of the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO. article which has a large and inc

so may be is stable to be coun erfeited. It is, a sname inclicates, entirely "(SIN TABLE" as for a spower to restore the Hair on baid heads, and twe it the color of youth, (no matter how grey i ay be), is concerned. USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREETS, It is the original, the only reliable, and the apest.—12 See the following testimony:

JACKSON, MISS., May 23, 1860.
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Adver ising Agent for Helmstreet's Hair Restorative. rative.

DRAR SIR:—The Medicines you introduced in our city last winter are all having a large sale, a ving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Herson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he last all of the Hair Dyes and Restora ives of they but have nor market. ay, but has never used an article equiveet's Inimitable Hair Restorative, irpasses any preparation that he ha

signal havi-ance and beauty." W. E. Hagan & fou can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan & fou can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan & I. Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and at Hair Restorative in our market, and that it results that the statistic on in every case, Respectfully yours, Respectfully yours, J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist. It is unequaled for produ A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR. W. E. HAGAN & CO.,

THERE IS NO USE INNRODUCING TESTIMONIALS, Altho' we have very many of them,

MAGNOLIA BALM: when the Face is covered with unsi or Blotches, the sufferer cares on THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES

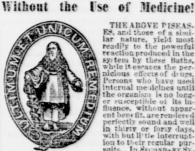
THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES
IN A SINGLE WEEK.
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a botmissible drank without harm. Physicians look
ith wonder upon its society curse, for it has hereforce been thought absolutely necessary to use
reparations of lead or mercury to cure immediateto but the Magnoria Balm contains neither. It is
a most elegant and meatly nut up article for sale
nywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apotheties and Fancy Goods Dealers.

2007 Price Fifty Conta Rottle.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle. W. E. HAGAN & CO. Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. 

SECONDARY SYPHILIS! And Old Mercurial Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcer and Humors, Impurity of the Blood, Ve

nereal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rheu tism, &c., &c., entirely Removed by Means of a new Medicated Fumigation Bath.



GUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Ion to their regular purity. Is SECONDARY of the United History, the ulcerated and the box overed with sores, and in a short time every symptom he disease has lurked in the blood for year felt but not seen—a few weeks suffice to effect amplete cure. We would particularly call the at aution of sufferers from RHELM-TISM of every deript in 'o the fact that the disease yields like agic to these Baths.

One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females. Three fourths of the mortality among a males. Three fourths of the mortality among a merican women is caused by Lucorrhea or "Whites," Sexual Weakness, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, Nervous and General Debility, Hypochondria or Low Spirits, and Diseases of the Womb, neslected from a laise delicacy. Those afflicted with the above, or any other diseases, are respectfully invited to consult us, \*free of charpe, either personally or by letter, and no case will be taken under treatment unless we are satisfied it may be currently and the satisfied it may be cared a least survey and receive for either personal processes and the same of the sam Important to Females!

Office-No. 314 Fifth street, between Marke and Jefferson. niversity of Louisville---Law Department. SIXTEENTH SESSION.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D. sor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Com-mercial Law. HON. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law. HORATIO F. SIMRALL, ESQ.,

dessor of the History and of the Science Law, including Pleading Evidence, and Intenational Law. THE sixteenth Session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.

Instruction will be given by lectures, &c.

A Moot Court will sit twice in each week.

Students of the Law D-partment of the University are, by a provision of its Charter, entitled to attend the Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, in the Me ical Department, without charge.

Stude ts who shall have attended two full Courses of Instruction in this University, or one in some other School and one in this or have eracticed the Profession one year, and attended one Course of Lectures here, and have passed a satisfactory examination, will be entitled, upon the recommendation of the Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Diploma is a license to practice Law.

The fee is \$20 to each Professor, and the Matricu-

practice Law.
The fee is \$20 to each Professor, and the Matriculation fee \$5.
Communications should be addressed to Professor Pirtle, at Louisville, Ky,
JAMES GUTHRIE.
President of the University of Louisville,
jy8 dlawawawam

DRAVO & SON deslers in COAL, Third street below Mains and Market, bave on hand a goo supply of Pittaburg and Yoaghiogheny Coal, which they are prepared to fournish in large quantities of by the load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. The by the load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. The

# August Election.

FOR TOE LEGISLATURE. FOR CLERK OLDRAM COUNTY COURS W. G. TAYLOZ is a candidate for Clerk of the Oldham County Court, at the August election m23 dawte

Office of Adams' Express Comp's

SOUTHERN

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1961.

OLOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Let-ters can be left at A GUNTER'S Book-Store, S. A. JONES, Agent.



FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. 23" A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on and. L. RICHARDSON. apledly&wly 2dpst President's Office Louisville and Frankfort Railroad,

LOUISVILLE, July 5, 1881.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE
AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD COMPANY
are he soynetified that the resultar an und election
for Directives will be held at this office on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1881.

EDW. D. HOBES, Prest. COAL. COAL.

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a before lot of PUTTSBURGH COAL together with all other kinds kept in the market, to which they would invite the attention of buyers. Having had long experience in the business, we feel confidence in the business, we feel confidence to the confidence of the co

RANAWAY

DR. J. WILSON. VETERINARY SURGEON. Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profess ion in all its various branches and strict attention, to merit their future ion in all its various branches and trusts, by strict attention, to merit their future batronage.

Br. W. having long experience in the northwest of the United States, in the treatment of all discussed in the states of the United States, in the treatment of all discussed in the United States, in the treatment of all discussed in the United States, and the United States are subject, feels confident of alving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a Call. 25" Advice, Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointments, &c. may be had at his Dispensor, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE. If a ket street, between Sixth and Seventh, Operations skillfully performed.

GRAYSON SPRINGS. KY. Title undersigned having the entire control of I. James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the lith of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Rotel, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicits patronage

Board per day..... P. CLARKSON.

TERMS OF BOARD:

317 FOURTH STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONDAY, JULY 29TH,

WE WILL OFFER FOR CASH, ON

DRESS GOODS

Twenty-Five per Cent Reduction Also-20 CASES AND BALES of SHIRTING

SHEETING, at old prices. Also-150 pieces of IRISH LINENS very cheat 200 pieces MERRIMAC PRINTS at 10 cents Also-One whole stock of WHIPE GOODS, CES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., will be sold Call and secure bargains. Those in want of DOMESTIC GOODS family use can buy them now 20 PER CENT. L

weeks. jy28 dtf S. BARKER & CO OFFICE AMERICAN LETTER EXPRESS CO., POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS-G ING SOUTH. Letters must be enclosed in a U. S. stamp

velope.

RATES—For single Letters—Mounce or under When going under 500 miles from Nashville, Ter Whon going over 500 miles from Nashvillo, Te 20 cents.
For double Letters-I ounce and under wooing under 500 miles from Nashville, Tenn. ents. When going over 500 miles from Nashville, Te 33 cents.

Mails close daily at 7% o'clock A. M., and accompanied by a special messenger.

N. B. Persons outside of this city should encit heir letter together with the money in another velope, and the whole addressed to the Compatible. H. W. PITKIN .... WM. L. P. WIARD ... BENJ. F. A

PITKIN, WIARD & CC SOUTHWESTERN Seed and Agricultural Warehou 311 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, K

TURNIP SEED. WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Puple or Red Large White Globe, Large White Wor Purple Top Ruta Baya, and Winter Turge growth of Issi. PITKIN, WIARD & C CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSE For sale by PITKIN, WIARD & C

WHEAT FANS. THE celebrated Climax Fan-Chaffer and FORST HOUS

RUSSELLVILLE, KY. DRURY W. POOR .... Propriet PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES Passengers and Bargage carried to and the Railroad Depot, FREN OF CHARGE.

NOTICE. V doing business as Livery St name and style of WM. REYNO this day dissolved partnership will hereafter be conducted in the name and of L, REYNOLDS & SO N.

Troops Moving from St. Louis. It will be seen by the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 29th, that large odies of troops have been ordered to Bird's Point, including an Illinois regiment, and a regiment of Home Guards. Why are "Home Guards" sent more than 100 miles from home? As soon as our Home Guards get their uniforms, we sup pose King Lincoln will send them to the

wars, too. It will also be seen that the 3 months volunteers refuse to enlist, and

Home Guards must fill the list: All day Saturday, troops were moving in different directions through the city, and every thing was excitement and activity among the military. In the morning the regiment of Zouaves, under Col. Smith, went down to the Arsenal, were reviewed, and returning, embarked in the steamer Des Moines, for Bird's Point. The vessel left the Keckel is the effect with the steamer of the steam of the steamer left the Keokuk wharf-boat, with her load,

during the evening.

The 13th Hilmois regiment arrived on the North Missouri road just at dark and marched to the Arsenal. They were and marched to the Arsenal. They were under orders to leave at an early hour on Sunday morning for Bird's Point, no time for rest being given, as an attack is immediately expected there. The 2d regiment of Home Guards were ordered to appear at the Arsenal Sunday morning, and it is expected they will also be sent down the view. The most serious apprehensions of river. The most serious apprehensions of an attack by the Southern forces on Bird's Point are entertained, and reinforcements

will be furnished as rapidly as possibly.

From present appearances, but few of the three mouths volunteers, whose time has expired, will re-enlist for the war.

ESCAPE OF TWENTY-NINE PRISONERS PROM THE ST. LOUIS JAIL.-We learn from the St. Louis papers that on Sunday last the prisoners confined in the county jail made their escape. The deputy jailer was going his rounds, removing the buckets from the cells, and when he reached the ast one, in which was confined Ulysses Harrison, a murderer, Aleck McBride and Bryan Malone, two equally desperate characters, he was attacked, knocked down, gagged, and locked in the cell. These men then got the keys and opened all the cells. Thirty-one prisoners escaped, but two were fterwards caught. Among the fugitives ere, Michael Lyon, charged with murder; John Dugan, murder; Hugh McDonald, alias Doc, Riley, robbery; Michael Kennedy, wife poisoning and bigamy.

MORE PROPHECIES FULFILLED. - A squad of captured New York Zouaves, on reaching Richmond the other day, were heard to declare that of all the hopes, praises, and prophecies, held up to them by their leaders, the cry that they should be "in Richmond in July" was the only one fulfilled. They also freely add, that if they had read the prophecy right, they would not have made the trip-it was "a hard road to travel" in July. The Washington Star, a Hessian organ, made this prophecy which was literally fulfilled. Their "traps," guns and all were thrown away:

Among the volunteers already here there are not a few with company baggage as heavy and unwiedly as half a regiment's baggage should be. The change are five baggage should be. The chair es are need to one that if they move on to Richmond so encumbered, three-fourths of their traps will necessarily have to be burned or thrown away ere they have proceeded twentyfive miles from the Federal metropolis.

There are men so void of philos ophy as to say that the mere fact of firing onto Fort Sumter, was the cause of the war between the North and the South. They cannot look behind that point and see the long line of events which transpired for years previous, all culminating in the attack on the Fort and making it perfectly stifiable. From a certain position the condemn an action without examining the causes which led to the result. With as much reason they could condemn the battle of Lexington and the firing upon the British soldiers, without the examination of previous acts which led to the Revolu-

There are men in the North who de nounce the sectional President and the Abolition party as the cause of the war; there are men here, born upon the soil, who say that the South is the aggressor that the South first gave cause of and in augurated the war. We would like to exchange our Southern enemies for our Northern friends.

A man was threatened with being knocked down as a Secessionist in New York yesterday for quoting the following sentence from the Declaration of Indepen-

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their ust powers from the consent of the gov-erned."

A correspondent says that the reason Gen. Wool is not called to active service is that the Cabinet has two or three Presidential aspirants, who don't want a great soldier who has already been spoken of by the people for President in their way.

The Lincoln organs will have enough to do to chronicle the desertions from the Federal forces, without troubling themselves about those from the Southern

The organs of LINCOLN made a fu rious blow previous to the battle of Manassas, but that terrible event damaged their windpipes.

Mr. LINCOLN, in accepting the services of foreign army officers, makes a public advertisement of the inferiority of

In the heat of the battle at Bull Run. the stone bridge became the bridge of

Recent intelligence informs us that the Hon. Alfred Ely, of New York, was on

his way to the Southern Congress. Look out for the National Tax-Col-

lectors, ve unconditional Union men!

Two men were arrested in Memphis, charged with being spies.

AN IMMENSE WAGON-LOAD THEFT .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

I have heard of a wagon contract which it is to be hoped will be overhauled by Mr. Van Wyck's committee. I understand that van Wyck's committee. I understand that a manufacturer in Brooklyn, New York, sent an agent here some time ago with a proposition to sell several hundred wagons to Government. He was introduced by a Senator to the proper officer in the War Department, from whom he learned that the Government had no need of wagons—that it would rely on steamboats and railthe Government had no need of wagons—
that it would rely on steamboats and railroads, and thus dispense with the old-fashioned modes of transportation. The poor
fellow went home with a flea in his ear, and
the manufacturer made up his mind to the
sad conclusion that he had on hand a quantity of wares which would have to wait for
a market until the revival of business after
the termination of the war. But he was
soon aroused from his melancholy mood soon aroused from his melancholy mood by the arrival from Washington of con-tractors for the War Department, who were SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Increased Taxation-Peace Propo

(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial )

Washington, July 29. The House, after much squabbling passed the Direct Tax bill, adding three per cent. income tax, and five cents per gallon for distilled and two cents for termented liquors. The income tax is on all salaries, profits, interest, &c., over six hundred dollars per annum. All Demo-crats and Southern Americans voted gainst the bill, which passed by the small

rejority of seventeen.

Cox's Peace Proposition in the House today is the most damaging thing he could possibly have devised for his own Political Record. Just on the heels of the repulse before Manassas, the politician who prates of a peace commission of defunct Presi-lents to meet the Confederate Rebels in council and tinker at further amendments

to the Constitution, stultifies himself and insults the army and the people.

Cox's demand for the previous question on his resolution, met with a perfect thunder of no, and his demand for yeas and nays, received forty-two out of one hundred and twenty-seven votes. The following western members voted aver Cox, Weib western members votel aye: Cox, Webb, Morris, Nugent, Pendleton, Vallandigham, and White, Ohio; Cravens, Holman, Lane and Voorhees, Indiana; Logan, Richardson nd Robinson, Illinois.

Astounding Negligence at Washington—The Rebels Moving Toward Harpers Ferry—Harney and Wool to be Ordered into Active Service -Congressional Candidates for the

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] Washington, July 29, 1861. The Senate adopted an amendment to-day to the Taxation bill, increasing the present tariff on taxed articles ten per cent., and the present free list ten per cent., thus making the bill almost prohibitory. There is great objection to the bill as thus amend-

The Senate likewise agreed to a tax on raw, white and clayed sugar of two cents per pound, and colored sugar and candies ix cents per pound; molasses five cents per gallon; on tea fifteen cents per pound, and coffee four cents.

ed, although but seven Senators voted

and conce four cents.

Astounding revelations of the number and daring of the Secessionists in the employ of the Government have been made o-day before Mr. Potter's special commit tee. It was in evidence that a majority of the employees in the Arsenal are Seces-

Reliable information has been received hat the Rebels are not advancing on Washington, but moving towards Harper's Fer-Generals Harney and Wool are to be ordered here into active service. Major-Gen-eral McClellan is making great reforms

The Navy Department is most active in ts exertions to render the blockade effective before the cotton crop comes in. To that end, twenty clipper ships have been

Messrs, Richardson and McClernand have been recommended by the Illinois delegation for the position of Brigadier-

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER, Project of the Rebels for Capturing

Washington—Lee to Arouse Balti-more—Beauregard to Engage Mc-Clellan and Henningsen to Dislodge Rosecrans-Cry For Peace. [Special to the N.Y. Times ] WASHINGTON, July 25.

In these exciting times, when so many umors, having only an imaginary founda-ion, are gaining currency, it is bad policy o add to their number, but I will be pardoned for communicating a project which a military officer of high rank has just as-sured me is now entertained by the Rebels for gaining possession of the Capital. The recent success of the Confederate forces at Manassas has determined their leaders to adopt another plan of campaign.

They think it useless now to defend Richmond, but they deem it necessary to rechmond, but they deem it necessary to occupy this city and Baltimore, and to accomplish that end they have not only agreed upon the following plan of operations, but they have began to put it into

According to my authority, Gen. Lee who has now, as you know, set his corps d'armee in motion, under the pretext of attacking our army in Western Virginia, really intends to direct his force upon the upper Potomac, which he will cross at a distance of about forty miles from Wash ington. Once there, he will be joined by the Secessionists, who are secretly organizing all over Maryland, and will then at tack Washington on its unfortified and deless side

At the same time, Beauregard will make movement against McClellan, whom he will keep busy within his own lines, thus preventing his taking part in the defenses of the city. Johnston will be left to watch and counteract Patterson's movements; a strong column will be sent against Butler from Richmond; and Pryor, the chevalier of the bowie-keife, and Henningsen, the companion of Walker, the fillibuster, will dielodge Rosecrans from the position he occupies in Western Virginia. Such, according to the information I have received, is the plan the Ret.els have adopted.

I know the Administration expressed the

I know the Administration expressed the opinion, the other day, that Washington cannot be taken. I know such is not their opinion to-day; and that they are momen-arily expecting the approach of Gen. Lee, know also that a great many persons, mainly the politicians, will full the people iato mistaken confidence. What will be the consequence? The nation, suddenly aroused by the affair at Bull's Run, will, under these soothing assertions, to to sleep again, until awakened by a new disaster. Shall we suffer this to take place, or shall we prepare curselves against all con-tingencies of the kind? Shall we maintingencies of the kind? Shall we mantain our army on the same footing, allowing, lack of discipline to rule supreme, soldiers to leave their camps for the indulgencies of cities, regiments to remain disorganized, the city unfortfied, soldiers commanded by lawyers and merchants, officers in peace, civilians in war? Shall we continue to have no camps in which our soldiers may be invered to the which our soldiers may be inured to the fatigue of a long march, no schools to instruct them in the tactics of war, and on the evolutions indispensable to the success of a campaign? to evolutions by bat-

alions, regiments and divisions? If the state of things in which we have lived hitherto, is going to last, permit a man who knows what armies are, and what they must be, what the defenses of a country must consist of, what are the require-ments and eventualities of war, to tell you that there is no use for you to send any more men to Washington. The best thing we can do is to make peace with the South, and as honorable a peace as we can.

[Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.] From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 28. An extra train coming up from St. Louis with soldiers and equipments, last night was thrown off the track at Loures Creek about sixteen miles from here, by a cow, and the engineer and Mr. D. Grummond and the engineer and Mr. D. Grummond, and a fireman named Satlon, were injured. The former seriously bruised, and the latter had his leg broken in several places, no others received any injuries. Col. Stephenson has sent a boat to bring up the soldiers.

soldiers.

Part of the expedition which left here for Mount Pleasant a few days ago, under Col. Muligan, of the Chicago Irish Brigade, returned this afternoon with two secession captains named Miller and Christ, whom, together with twenty or twenty-five others they had taken after a short others they had taken after a short skirmish, with a party of Secessionists at Hickory Hill, and nobody was hurt.

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER.—Gen. Wool has written a letter to the "Union Defense Committee," revealing the nature of the slights and insults he has received from the War Department and from the Administration generally, which puts a worse look upon the matter than the public could have conceived. It appears that inexperisoon aroused from his melancholy mood by the arrival from Washington of contractors for the War Department, who were ready to purchase all his wagons, and a good many more than he could furnish. I understood that these lucky favorites received from the Government thirth dellars of the which before the disgraced in the eyes of the whole American public. It appears ceived from the Government thirty dollars of the whole American pub ic. It appears per wagon more than the manufactures offered to sell them for. The parties who are to reap this rich harvest are well known here.

I have stand learning disgraced in the eyes of the whole American pub ic. It appears that the report that Gen. Wool had been ordered to Washington was a mistake.—[N. Y. Day Book, WAR ITEMS.

HEROISM OF GEN. BEE. The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury speaks as follows of this gallant

The name of the officer deserves a place in the highest piche of favre. He displayed a gallantry that scarcely has a parallel in history. The brunt of the morning's bat tle was sustained by his command until past two o'clock. Overwhel ned by su-perior numbers and compelled to yield beforce a fire that swept everything before it, General Bee rode up and down his lines, encouraging his troops by everything that was dear to them, to stand up and repel the tide which threatened them with de-struction. At last his own brigade dwindled to a mere handful, with every field officer killed or disabled. He rode up to Gen. Jackson and said: "General, they are beging us back."

The reply was, "Sir, we'll give them the The reply was, "Sir, we'll give them the bayonet."

Gen. Bee immediately rallied the remant of his brigade, and his last words to them were, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Follow me.!"

His men obeyed the call, and at the head of his column, the very moment when the battle was turning in our favor, he fell, mortalry wounded. Gen. Beauregard was heard to say he had never seen such galmortalry wounded. Gen. Beauregard was heard to say he had never seen such gallantry. He never murmured at his suffering, but seemed to be consoled by the reflection that he was doing his duty.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

From the New York Tribune 18th.1 It is believed that the army can be in Rich nond in five days if it do not tarry at Man-

18888.
No apprehension is entertained from the atteries at Manassas Junction. The nine 4 pounders, with the James projectiles, with range of four miles, would soon dismount or silence the light metal of their batteries. The spirit of the troops who are in adnthusiasm broke out, on their march, in national airs, floating in full strains upon the tempered air of a July day, cooled by the Northern winds and rains of the last week. "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Am Raein," and the "Marsellaise," mingled in the chorus of the racers who strike for freedom at the capital of Pichmond. Fy freedom at the capital of Richmond. Every body here is buoyant and joyful.

ORIFFIN AND RICKETTS BATTERIES. The enemy's batteries on the right were twice silenced by Griffin and Rickett's companies of light arrillery of the U. S. army, and Burnside's Rhode Island batteries. Griffin and Rickett's companies ad-ranced under a raking fire to the right of a rge work of the Confederates. Capt. Ricketts received a mortal wound, and Lieut. Douglas Ramsey's (son of Com. Ramsey, U.S. N., of Washington,) head was carried away with a rifle shot. Lieut. Ames, of his battery was wounded in the lar in the only were of the attack.

in the leg, in the early part of the attack, but instead of retiring to the rear, mounted a caisson and rode throughout the contest, until exhausted with loss of blood.—Lieuts, Kensel Hazlett, Hasbrouck and Reed miraculously escaped with their lives, but several of them had their horses shot dead under them shot dead under them.

INTERESTING INCIDENT. One of the most interesting incidents of the battle is presented in the case of Willie P. Mangum, jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum, of North Carolina. This young man was attached to Col. Fisher's regiment, I believe, and owes the preservation of his life to a copy of the Bible presented him by his sister. He had the good book in his left coat pocket. It was struck by a ball near the edge, but the book changed the direction of the bullet, and it glanced off, inflicting a severe, but not daugerous flesh wound. The book was saturated with blood, but the advice written on the fly leaf by the sister who gave it, was perfectly legible. It read thus: "To my brother. He will read a portion of this blessed word

every day, and remember his sister.' A Spy -About dawn on the morning of Menday last, a spy was arrested attempting to enter our lines at Yorktown. The felw, baving blackened his face and hand after the most approved negro minstrel style, and adopted the customary habili-ments of this melodious class, had already ments of this melodious class, had already succeeded in passing unsuspected two of our pickets, when the third sentry, having, perhaps, a keener perception of the pecu-liarities of the genuine, took the bogus Af-

can in custody.

The application of soap and water quicky restored the adventurer to his native ue, and his ablutions completed, he stood onfessed a Yankee in all his native villainy.- Richmond Examiner, July 25.

THE BOWIE KNIVES. Another soldier who was in the fight, and near the Zouaves, says the Arkansas regiment literally cut the "pet lambs" to pieces. Some of them had their heads en-tirely severed from their bodies, and others had their skulls cleft from the top down to the neck, laying them wide open and ex-posing to view the blood and brains. From the clothing of one was taken a beautiful gold medalion, containing the likeness of a female of rare beauty; also a \$2 Massachusetts note, a \$1 Maine note, and several other articles of trifling value.

SAFETY OF CAPTAIN DE LAGNEL. The friends of the brave Capt. J. A. DE Lagner, in this city, have received posi-tive information of his escape from the enemy and of his safety and convalescence. He managed, though desperately wounded to crawl out of sight of the Hessians and hide himself in the woods, where he remained until favorable circumstances aided his escape to the house of a friend. He has been most kindly treated, and is now convalescent. At the earliest opportunity he will be brought home to his rejoicing friends.—[Petersburg Express.

NORFOLK, July 24 .- I have to chronicle another very disreputable and serious af-fray which took place in our city yesterday afternoon, between Licut. J. K. Adams, of the Mobile (Ala.) Riflemen, and a man by the name of Claiborne Hughs, who after knocking Lieut. Adams down—it is reported by some, with a slung shot—actually jumped upon him with both feet and stamped his head until life was entirely extinct.—[Cor. Petersburg Ex.

SAVED BY "TIME" FROM ETERNITY. Private J. W. Burgess, (of Hartford,) First Connecticut Volunteers, now in the Georgetown hospital, owes his life to the watch in his fob. A bullet went through his wrist, and would have pierced his breast had it not struck his watch and lodged in the case, where it now is .-The watch is not now worth much as a time-keeper, but will serve Mr. Burgess as en eloquent reminder of etercity.

HORSES SHOT UNDER HIM. Captain Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Ad-utant-General had his horse killed under him while passing over the field by a can-non ball striking him full in the breast.— The horse had been struck twice with rife balls before he was killed by the round shot. Capt. Whipple also had a horse killed under him in an affair with Indians in New Mexico, a little more than a year since.

A COURIER SENT TO FRANCE. The Richmond Examiner learns from reliable source, that the French Consul in that city, Monsier Paul, despatched a cou-rier to his Government, on the 24th inst, conveying an account of the two battles recently fought near Manassas.

GUNS PREPARED FOR WAR. All citizens of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas are earnestly requested by Capt.
W. R. Hunt, of the Ordnance Department,
in an advertisement published this morning, to bring their rifles to the armory on
Union street, where they will be re-bored
and re-rifled, and a fair price paid for them
by the State — Wemphia Appeal by the State. - [Memphis Appeal. The Hartford (Conu.) Times says :

Brig. Gen. Greeley, who was so fierce for an "onward movement," and so delighted when it took place, ready or not ready, is to-day boiling over with rage. Everything is wrong, He says: "We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers." He demands that the Cabinet shall resign. One of the prisoners brought from Manassas, who hails from Wisconsin, says that of all the representations made to him

by his officers since he left his home in the West, the only true one was that he would certainly be in Richmond during the month of July.-[Richmond Examiner. To ARMS! To ARMS!-We saw an Arkansas volunteer, without a gun, on his way to the wars. When asked what he expected to do, he answered that he would go to Missouri and see the first fight, and get a "shooting iron" from a defunct Dutchman.—[Memphis Avalanche.

The Blockade-Important Aspect-A Formidable British Warning. general attention. We have not seen the

The following article, from the New York News of Friday last, possesses such present importance as to be sure to attract official communication of the Admiral, but do not doubt the reliability of the THE BLOCKADE QUESTION.

official communication on the subject of the blockade has been made to this Government by Admiral Milne, commanding the large British fleet—now numdering thirty-five vessels of war—in the Gulf of Mexico. By what means the purport of this document has found its way to the public eve it is, perhaps needless to in this document has found its way to the public eye it is, perhaps, needless to inquire; the fact that it should have been suffered to see the light gives it, however, the aspect of an indirect warning addressed by the British Government to our own—When the contents of confidental State papers are revealed by those who hold them in custody, there is seldom lacking an abundant reason of public policy for the revelation. By suffering Admiral Milne's views, communicated to his official superiors, to be spread before the world, the authors of the publicity are, in fact, addressing a semi-official notice to the President and Cabinet at Washington.

The action of any Government upon a

The action of any Government upon a subject involving deeply the interests of a commercial people, like a blockade, must necessarily be predicated upon the information it receives from its agents who are upon the spot. The Prime Minister of Great Britain has interested. Great Britain has informed us by his remarks in Parliament that his Government would respect an efficient blockade. This was the same thing as though he had said that it would not respect an inefficient one. Now, what gives Admiral Milne's report its great interest is the fact that it distinctly takes the ground that the blockade is inefficient. The British commander, whose opinion is backed by commander, whose opinion is backed by the observation and reports of the com-manders of his thirty-five vessels of war, tells us with emphasis that our attempt to close the seceded ports has been charac-terized by a "complete absence of uniform-ity, order and regularity!" in short, that it is not such an act of war as the Princip reis not such an act of war as the British nation considers itself bound to respect.

The Admiral proceeds to enumerate a number of breaches of the blockade, which have come under his notice. Though Pensacola was declared closed on the 19th of May "yessels freely obtained admirates"

scola was declared closed on the 19th of May, "vessels freely obtained admission" as late as the 20th. A bark warned off from Pensacola ran into Mobile. Twenty or thirty small vessels ran into other neighboring ports, and he finds "numerous cases of ships, barks and brigs escaping the cruisers" in every direction. As for Charleston, "a complete flotilla of small ocean traders and coasters continued to pass into the city and out again, regardless of or insensible to the presence of war ships." "St. Marks," in Florida, "an important port, is not at all cut off from maritime trade." Steamers keep up communication to and from Savannah, and his capitime trade." Steamers keep up communication to and from Savannah, and his cap-

ains report four other ports entirely open, on the very day he writes.
Siuce this report of the Admiral was made, there seems to be no reason for supposing that Mr. Lincoln's blockade has become any more stringent. The egress of the privateer Sumter from New Orleans, and her rumored return thither lately with the contraband cargo (50,000 rifled muskets) of the Bremen back from Havananot to speak of the Jeff. Davis, the Savannah and other privateers which have reach nah and other privateers which have reached the high seas—serve as additional proofs of the irregularity and impotency of the

Federal purpose.
We are therefore, entirely prepared to see a prompt and decided attitude assumed by Great Britain, France and Spain at an early day. The news of the Bull's Run disaster will probably hasten this determination.— The Charleston Mercury is, not without reason, relying upon cotton to bring about a raising of the blockade, and eventually a recognition of the seceded States.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 26th.] The Case of Dr. Hoge.

The congregation of Dr. Spring's Church met on Thursday to consider the resignation of Dr. Hoge, their assistant pastor.—
Rev. Dr. Krebs occupied the chair, and Sarauei Marsh was appointed secretary.
Dr. Spring stated the object of the meeting, and read the following letter addressed to the Clerk of the Session:

New York, July 17, 1861.

New York, July 17, 1861.

New York, July 17, 1861.

The Assistant Secretary of State has gone The Assistant Secretary of State has gone

For some time past I have contemplated a resignation of my pastoral charge in the Brick I have only waited to discover the clear will Providence. Conscious of a radical difference between my

Conscious of a radical difference between my sentiments and those of my people on the great issues of the day, I yet remembered that my Master had called me to preach the Gospel as His ambassador, and not to discuss any political questions, however absorbing.

For a time I was induced by the entreaties and representations of many friends, in whose judgment and faithfulness I confide, to believe that a majority of my people were willing to place the Gospel above this national question, stagement and faithfulness I connuc, to believe that a majority of my people were willing to place the Gospel above this national question, and earnestly desired me to continue to serve them in the Gospel.

But since it has become manifest that a part-

But since it has become manifest that a partner whose political views, though never obtruded, are opposed to their own, can no longer labor with comfort among them. I reque: the Session to obtain the consent of the congregation to a united application to the Presbytery for the dissolution of my pastoral relations.

W. J. HOGE.

The letter had been referred by the Session to this special meeting of the congre-Robert L. Shannon offered the following

Resolved, That the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hoge be accepted, and that the congregation unite with him in a request to the Presbytery of New York that the pastoral relations between himself and this people be dissolved.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Norman White, John A. Bryan, and Gardiner Spring, Jr., were appointed Com-missioners to present it to the Presbytery.

The Position of Gen. Banks in Danger,

We have advices that the Confederate leaders, flushed with their success at Bull Run, meditate an immediate attack in force on the line of the Potomac above Washington, intending to crush out, drive back, or hold at bay Gen. Bank's column at Harper's Ferry, and march straight on Bal-timore with their main force, hoping to capture that city before it can be effectivereinforced from Washington and Phila ly reinforced from Washington and Phila-delphia. They say they have seventeen thousand men in Baltimore secretly organ-ized and armed to rise to ald this movement. We know this comes from a Baltimore Se-cessionist, who says he means to be in the fight.—[N. Y Tribune, Friday.

A BRITISH OPINION .- A letter from : gentleman in high position in Washington, to a friend in this city, after characterizing the defeat of the Federals as a complete rout, says that Mr. Russell, of the London rout, says that Mr. Russell, of the London Times, gives the following account of the engagement. He (Russell) says that the Confederate forces completely deceived the Federal Generals. They had thrown up works at Centreville which they never intended to use, and as soon as the army arrived, they would retreat, leaving baggage and provisions, &c., to indicate a hasty retreat. This course was pursued up to Bull's Run, when masked batteries without number played upon the Federal right, left, ber played upon the Federal right, left, and centre.—[Baltimore South.

A MULE WITH A COLT.-The San Jose Mercury says:

A mule passed through this city on Sunday morning last with a foal by her side, which, from unquestionable evidence, is the actual, legitimate, bona fide progeny of said mule. She was in company with a drove of cattle from the lower country, belonging to Major Hensley. One or two instances of the kind are on record, but they are very rare. Henry Clay, we believe, owned a mule that brought forth a colt.—Another case occurred in Texas some years ago.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY I have on hand and for sale, a lot of the finest OLD WHIS-

a lot of the finest OLD WHIS-KY in the State, from 6 to 10 years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, cop-per-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 de-grees above proof. For further information, ad-dress box 208, Post-office, Leuisville, Ky.; or my dress box 2005, Fourthstseet.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, Mules, Real Fastate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis Flat ply to John Burks, near this city, jy24 (2m. jy24 Bi Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dis patches. BRITISH SENTIMENT CHANGING

Canada Wants More Troops.

Congress to Adjourn this Week.

Wool and Harney to go into the Grand Army.

BANKS'S FORCE!

Washington Not to be Attacked.

MOVING ON HARPER'S FERRY.

Strange Shell and Cartridges.

FIRE ZOUAVES MUTINY!

From Washington.

Washington, July 29.—The Postoffice Department has issued the following: "Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service, and directed to them at points where they have been stationed, may be forwarded whenever practicable to any point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding.

J. A. KARSON, First Assistant P. M. Gen." [Special to the New York Tribune.] A squad of Captain Chamberlin's com-pany of cavalry captured two rebels last evening. Out of this sprung a report that

Lieutenant Tompkins captured 29 rebels last night.
The Illinois delegation have recommend-The Illinois delegation have recommended the following for Brigadier-Generals: Messrs. McClernand and Richardson of the House, Gen. J. S. Prentiss, whose appointment has been determined upon, Col. W. H. Wallace, John Palmer Rose and Captain Grant. It is believed that the names of McClernand and Grant will be sent in at meanly day

The Sanitary Commissioners passed a series of resolutions to-day to the effect that the first sanitary law in camp is military discipline, and the first element of military discipline is good officers.

It is believed the direct tax bill, which research to the series of the first element of the first e

passed the House to-day wal fail in the Senate. That body is not likely to go further than an income tax.

The Senate was obliged to adjourn in consequence of the absence of Republican

Senators. It is generally conceded that the two Houses will not be kept together after this

The public business is nearly all fin ished.
The statement that Gen. Banks has been reinforced by double the number of three menth.' men who have left him is without foundation.

The Assistant Secretary of State has gone to New York as a special messenger from the President and Governor Seward, to invite Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clo thillde to pay a visit to Washington, and while there to make the White House their

home. [Special to the World.] Advices received here to-day from source not proper to mention says that the Robels are not contemplating an advance on Washington, but are moving toward Harper's Ferry. It is believed in military circles that both Gen. Wool and Gen. Har ney will be promptly placed in command of columns in the Grand Army being now

so rapidly assembled here.

It is stated that cartridges found on the battle field at Bull's Run had marbles in them instead of balls, and that some of the shells were filled with clay.

[From the New York World.] The following officers have been desigated as a portion of the staff of Maj. Gen. McClellan: Major Williams, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. S. Vanoliet, Assistant Quartermaster General; Capt. H. T. Clark, Assistant Commissary General; W.

F. Barry, Chief of Artillery.

Nothing has been received from the War
Department to justify the report that Gen.
Banks has evacuated Harper' Ferry. He received no such orders, but on the contrary is instructed to hold the position, which is a

strong one. Gen. Johnston with his army when last heard from was on his way to Winchester. Whether he intends to move his column towards Harper's Ferry and give battle is

not known. Such was the impression under the belief that our forces there had been much weakened by the withdrawal of the three months' men. The Government is prepared for this. The Fire Zouaves have been since the re treat in a state of insubordination which

reached i s climax in open revolt on Satur-day last. Acting Brig, McCune ordered out one of his regiments, and by bold and energetic action succeeded in suppressing the insurrection and disarming the whole regi-Nine of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves attempted to desert to day but were caught in the act and lodged in iail. Capt. Waller, of Middletown, Ct., one of the aids of Gen. Tyler, and Lieut. Gordon, of Co. B, 2nd U. S. cavalry, aid to Col. Keyes, are missing.

British Sentiment. TORONTO, July 29.—The Globe newspa-per, which has heretofore strongly sympa-thized with the North, in an article to-day on American affairs, says the sympathies of the British people, which were at first un-mistakeably with the North, are fast be-coming alienated by the uncalled-for asaults and misrepresentations of the American press.

The Leader newspaper, Government or-gan, advocates the Government sending an additional number troops to Canada before

winter. River and Weather. CINCINNATI, July 30.—River fallen 8 inches—now 7½ feet in she channel. Very heavy rain since 8 A. M. Tharmometer 75.

CARTER & BUCHANAN, Garden and Grass Seeds, And Manufacturers Agricultural Implements,

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MISCELLANEOUSITEMS 366,392 65

182,100 5

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Where those afflicted with any forms of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, donor-nea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cares are constantly being affected at this Infirmary.

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and secondary Syphilis,
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Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive
system of both sexes; the secret infirmities of youth and
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Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, befor placing themselves under the treatment of any
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EF GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY;
be a produce will please direct to "NASHVILLE, texn." IN
CA

A private engaged in the great battle of Manassas, a member of the 4th Alabama regiment, was in the city yesterday, and fully confirms the previous reports of the immense slaughter of the Federal troops. The capture of 56 cannon, including Sherman's battery, and killing, or taking prisoners all the men but one attached to this famous battery. He says that their dead left on the field of battle amounted to 2.500, and that more than twice that number was wounded. The scene of carnage was horrible and fearful to behold, with the dead, dying, and wounded scattered for miles amid the wreck of wagons ambulances, carcasses of horses, and the equipments of the soldiers. Baggage wagons and ammunition wagons, were also taken, with about 5,000 Minie muskets, some 2,000 Enfield rifles, and a wagon load of revolvers and other small arms. The store of provisions and rations taken, was also very large, the value of the whole to be estimated at millions of dollars.

A PLAN TO FREE THE NEGROES .- Love. joy, of Illinois, has got through Congress a resolution to the effect that if the negroes of the South run away from their masters, the soldiers have no business to interfere The vote stood 92 to 55. The so-called Union men of Virginia, the bogus members, Carlisle, &c., tried to prevent its pas sage, but it was useless. This resolution affects the "Union men" just as much as the "Rebels," and it shows that the Administration party is evidently in earnest about wiping out "slavery," if possible .-An instructive sight it is to see a government waging a war against the property of its own citizens, even those who they them; selves claim are loval!

### The Rich Mountain Fight.

The Indiana volunteers engaged in the Western Virginia raid and the Rich Mountain affair, have returned home, and but precious few will ever go back. Many of them have been heard to declare that their casualities were ten times as much as represented in the dispatches, and that the Georgia boys were as brave as lions, and nothing but overwhelming numbers won the day.

The U.S. Inspectors at Cleveland continue almost daily to stop clothing, boots, shoes, dry goods, and merchandize generally, on the way from Eastern cities to merchants in Louisville. They say they are "contraband," and under this wretched plea they seem determined to put an etfectual stop to the trade of our city. And yet there are some men here who seem willing to grin and bear it.

According to the reports of the Northern press, the only division of the Grand Army that retreated in good order from the bloody field of Manassas was the brigade of Col. Miles. He checked the Rebel cavalry, covered the panic stricken masses of his own side, and now we hear that he is to be court-martialed.

Some of the "business men" of Cin cinnati at a meeting, the other day, censured the Lincoln Government severely for fighting the battle at Manassas on the Sab-

The Lincolnites are trying to make out that but few of their men were killed at Manassas. It would have been greatly more to their credit if more of their men had bit the dust than kicked it.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser and other Black Republicans are exceedingly anxious that the "traitors" John C. Breckinridge and Vallandigham should be mobbed at Washington.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says J. M. Chenoweth, who was required to give \$5,000 bail by Judge Leavitt, on a charge of treason, had not obtained the required security up to a late hour Monday night.

Moses H. Grinnell, Charles H. Marshall, and other leading Kepublicans in New York, are calling loudly for a reorganization of Lincoln's Cabinet.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says Edward Taylor, of that city, was captured at Manassas.

# The Davis Guards.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Peters-burg Express has the following in reference to the Louisville company, the Davis

Capt. Benj. M. Anderson, of the Davis Guards—the company of Kentuckians at-tached to the First Louisiana Regiment, at Camp Vincent, near Pig's Point—having resigned his commission, 1st Lieut. Robert L. Van Osten has been elected to the Captaincy; 1st Sergeant, Wm. E. Jones, has been appointed 1st Lieutenant, and 2d Sergeant, Geo. B. Appleby, 2nd Lieut. The junior 2nd Lieutenant is A. G. Duncan.

We hear it rumored that Cant. Anderson

We hear it rumored that Capt. Anderson has been appointed to a higher position, and called to a stirring field of duty in the

# Delaware Heard From.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Enquirer LEWES, DEL , July 26, 1861. The secessionists are very violent here just now. A number of excursionists from Dover, calling themselves the "Peace Party," came ashore yesterday, headed by Mr. Ridgely, the Secretary of State. Early in the day Ridgely cheered lustily for Jeff. Davis, Beauregard & Co., entreating other of our citizens to fall in with his crew.—They remained on shore all day, Ridgely, meantime, becoming beastly intoxi

The citizens met and quelled the traitors for a time, but last night, after being reinforced, they again assembled on the bank of the creek, and yelled like savages for the Confederate States

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT MANAS-

sas .- A dispatch to the Charleston Courier of the 25th says: of the 25th says:

Col. Wade Hampton and Gen. E. H.
Smith, who were wounded, are doing
well. The list of killed and wounded in
Hampton's Legion is the only official report not yet completed. There are no
Yankees this side of the Potomac. The wounded are well cared for, and are sent to the towns in the vicinity. We are burying the enemy's dead and caring for the wounded. Their loss is about 800 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 1,000 taken prisoners. Ours is about 300 killed and 1,200 wounded.

A stream of salt water was yester-day struck eight feet one inch below. low water mark, in blasting for a foundation for the new water works building. A bottle of it has been submitted for our inspection. It should be thoroughly analyzed. This is, we believe, the first time a vein of salt water has been struck in this vicinity.—[Cin. Enq.

The steamship Coatzacoalcos proceeded from Alexandria down the river at 10 A. M. to-day, on an entertainment trip by M. O. Roberts, Esq., her owner. She is to try Gen. James' celebrated rifled canon on the trip. A large company of distinguished gentlemen were aboard.—[Washington Star, 27th,

THE GREAT BATTLE! knowledge that we have thus far had the

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS!

From Manassas-The Field of the Second Battle.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.] Two trains arrived in this city yesterday vening from Manassas, bringing together ne hundred and seventy sick and wound ed soldiers, among whom were ten or a dozen Yankees. The only thing particu-larly noticeable among our wounded is the frequency of wounds in the lower extrem-

frequency of wounds in the lower extremities, the feet and legs.

Many of the committee who were sent up to see after the wounded, returned in the last train yesterday evening. They represent the country for miles beyond Bull Run as thickly strewn with the unburied dead of the enemy.

Yesterday, for the first time since the last battle, the Yankees sent up a flag of truce and the very inadequate force of twenty-five men to bury their slain, and these declined attempting the office, alleg-

these declined attempting the office, alleg-ing that the state of putrefaction in which the corpses were found to be, rendered it impossible. And there these many hundred uncared for corpses must lie fester-ing under the sun and poisoning the breeze until our Generals can find the time to have them sunk beneath the soil they came to

The portion of the battle field perhaps more thickly strewn than any other with the Yankee dead, is said to be the locality occupied by the Rhode Island (Sprague's) battery. This battery, whose guns were even finer than the famous Sherman's batry, was planted on the top of a consider able eminence, up which our troops had to toil in their attack. Heaps of dead men and horses now encumber the ground, where on Sunday morning last all was life and anima-tion and hopeful confidence.

To the right of this locality, and on the same eminence, stands a small wooden house, torn and riddled on every side by the bullets of both parties. At the time of the battle, it was occupied by a very old and bed-ridden woman and her daughter, who was also no longer young. When the who was also no longer young. When the fight began in their vicinity the daughter fled, leaving her mother, unable to move from her bed, in the second story, where some time during the day she was shot and killed.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 26.] We have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, who, on Monday last, rode over a considerable portion of the battle field of the previous day. The location of the scene of the fiercest strite is somewhat different from the general idea.

On the turnular road which coming

On the turnpike road, which, coming through Centerville, crosses Bull Run at the Stone Bridge, and at a point about a mile and a half west of said bridge (on the opposite side from Centerville). opposite side from Centerville) a two story opposite side from Centervine) a two story stone building stands on the northern margin of the road. The turnpike is also crossed here by a road which runs north-west to Bull Run, about two miles distant, and southwest to Manassas Junction.

and southwest to Manassas Junction.

The enemy, in their flanking movement, marched up Bull Run, several miles above the Stone Bridge, before crossing, and then advancing, met our troops in the vicinity of the stone building above noted. It was in this locality the battle raged for ten hours. On the one part the Northern legions and their numerous batteries, Sherman's among them, thundered against our man's among them, thundered against our columns, and on the other the heroic John ston and his gallant bands performed prod-On the hills and behind the hills in the

on the fills and beaning the fills in the rear of the stone house, and in the vales and on the hills in front, on both sides of the turnpike, and on both sides of the cross-road, the battle raged and roared, receded road, the battle lagged and roared, receded and advanced, with furious pertinacity.— Two o'clock came, and happily brought reinforcements to our greatly outnumbered but undaunted soldiers. Against a great disparity of numbers they had held the battle in even scale. Now, though still outnumbered they drove their enemy over outnumbered, they drove their enemy over the hills and across the Run, and took their batteries and chased them down the road to Centerville, and to Fairfax, and be-yond Fairfax. Night closed down upon the fugitives and pursuers and stopped the

e seen, not far from the centre of the be seen, not far from the centre of the scene of the shifting battle, though the ground lay mainly on the east side, towards the Stone Bridge. The visit of our friend on Monday morning revealed much that was horrifying. The stone building had been appropriated as a hospital for the en-emy's wounded. The enemy's Generals had been invited by Gen. Beauregard to send surgeons and attendants to adminis-ter to their relief. In this building were thirty-two wounded, many of them dread-fully mangled by cappon shot. There was fully mangled by cannon shot. There was but a single surgeon, and he was young and apparently inefficient. Men lay on the oor with their clotted wounds still undressed. Some had died and not been removed. On the roadside, a few hundred yards from the hospital, two severely wounded Northern men who lay there, begged our informant to report their cases to their suggestions and estant to be the content of the second to be the second to b to their surgeon, and asked to be taken to the hospital. He did so. The surgeon said his officers had sent him no help. He was there alone. The wounded then in the hospital had all been brought in, he said, by the Confederate men.

Over the hill, behind this hospital, lay a few of our dead who had appeared by

few of our dead, who had not yet been gathered up. The slain of the enemy lay in heaps on all sides. By the highway and in the fields, heaped here and scattered there, he saw them at every turn. Our own hospital was on the road from the Stone House to Manassas. The supply

of surgeons there was excellent, and they were busily engaged in their humane services. A number of wounded enemics who had been gathered here, were not ne-glected. Indeed, the only murmur our inrmant heard was from some of our own sufferers, who conceived that the the enemy interfered too much with atten-

ion to themselves.

Between Stone Bridge and Centerville the scene presented is indiscribable. Within a distance of three miles your corresondent saw scattered every article that

pondent saw scattered every article that could possibly enter into the composition of a well equipped army—blankets, shoes, havelocks, cartridge boxes, caps, knapsacks, equipments, muskets, canteens by the thousands, axes, medicine chests, grape shot, percussion caps, powder boxes, and even several hundred handcuffs, which were intended to be used upon their prisoners, when they got them. One of the most valuable captures was a batch of papers. Specification and was a batch of papers, specification and drawings, evidently the property of a General officer, relating to the movements of the Federal Army. Among other facts, it was stated that the attacking force would consist of fifty-three thousand, and the list of regiments, engaged was enumers. list of regiments engaged was enumera-

Scott expected to march upon our left wing, turn it with ease, get in the rear of our little army, and, with his overpowering forces, surround and cut us to pieces, Several letters, found are the filled. Several letters, found upon the field and along the line of retreat, state this fact in plain words. Others, which I have read, request of distant communications after Sunday next, to mail future correspondents to Manass or to Richmond on the

ents to Manassas or to Richmon d, as the ase may be.
The same gentleman, from whom I have The same gentleman, from whom I have gathered the above details, states also that the time of several thousand of the volunteers expired on Saturday, but they were informed that they couldn't be paid off until the following Monday, and would not then be discharged, unless they participated in the forward movement of Sunday. Thus forced into the battle and defeated, it is no wonder that when they retreated, they wonder that when they retreated, they went straight to Washington and demand-ed their wages, that they might return to their homes.

their homes.

Our men have not yet completed the burial of the enemy's dead, and they yet remain by scores upon the field where they fell, black, mangled, putrifying masses of what was once humanity, filting the atmosphere with stench.

It is worthy of note in this connection that many of the bodies had lying near them a pile of crackers and a cup of water, which had been left by our volunteers as sustenance until they could be removed from the field.

We have several surgeons who are prisoners, but they refuse to do anything what-ever for their wounded comrades. They have thus imposed upon us the duty not only of administering relief to the living, but of performing the offices of humanity for the dead.

for the dead.

The prisoners appear to be pertectly satisfied with their treatment, and frankly ac-

dvantage of our enemy in success as wel as magnanimity. Among others captured was a color guard of six Yankees, including a lieutenant. The fellow had tought ravely, and was finally obliged to yield to his antagonists, yet such was the courtesy with which he was treated, that with tears in his eyes he acknowledged his gratitude in his eyes heacknowledged his gratitude and his foolishness in taking up arms against those who had been his brothers. He said he deserved shooting, and would rather die than live in the presence of men who were acting to him the part of brothers, while he was playing the part of a fratricide.

From Washington-Drafting for the War-Startling Developments. The thoroughly informed special correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, of Saturday, furnishes the following intelligence about matters and things in Wash

The days of terror are again upon us. Since the disorganization of the army thou-sands of soldiers throng the streets every hour of the day and night, two-thirds of them beastly intoxicated. Their appearance generally is shocking characterized by nothing but rags and filth. But few ladies are seen upon the streets even during day, and these are invariably accompanied by an escort to protect them from

insult and perhaps outrage.

There were more than fifty fights be tween the soldiers yesterday and last night. Seven men were stabbed and four others shot. One man who was shot at the corner of Thirteenth and D streets, last night about twelve o'clock, is in a precarious condition, the ball, it is supposed, having

condition, the ball, it is supposed, acceptance this lungs.

There is as yet no actual insubordination. except among those who are to go home. The 8th, 69th and 96th regiments return to New York, as also do the 1st 2d and 2d Connecticut, in a few days; the 1st, 2d and 3d New Jersey and 1st Rhode Island have already gone. The 1st and 2d Ohio leave in a few days, as well as the 26th Pennsylvania, and perhaps many others of which I am not informed.

The order of Gen Manefield promptles

am not informed.

The order of Gen. Mansfield, promulgated on Wednesday, has had no effect as yet. Officers of companies are often threatened with arrest by their superiors for disobedience. Deserters leave every day, and when arrested are released without reprimand. The Department is afraid to execute the laws relating to describe. to execute the laws relating to desertion upon the volunteers, but do not hesitate to punish regulars. This spirit of partiality has done almost as much to demoralize the

army as did the ignominious rout of Sunday last.

There is evidently a very great change in the Catholic Irish who have enlisted. Many of them declare that they were induced to splice that duced to enlist by the representation that their Charches had all been burned down in the South, and that all the Sisters of Charity had been turned out of the Convents, which had been converted into bar-racks. They are amazed to find the state-ment so utterly false, and to learn how many of their countrymen are enlisted

the side of the South.

Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, who was in the Ar. Homas F. Meagner, who was in the fight on Sunday last, yesterday told one of the priests here, that he would never again take up arms against the South, that God was on their side, and that if he fought

again it would be for them.

The state of feeling at the North must shortly undergo a great change. Northern men will hardly allow themselves to be impressed into the army for the purpose impressed into the army for the purpose of establishing, by force of arms, the Republican party on a military bisis. Ninetenths of the soldiers now in the field are members of the Democratic party, and members of the Democratic party, and they learned enough to cause them, on their return home, to ignore the sectional cause which they have thus far supported; enlist

Gen. Scott affirms that he cannot finish the campaign without the number of men the has specified to the War Department, and has advised Secretary Cameron to have the various Governors of the States call for volunteers. If this be not responded to, he advises that recruiting sergeants for districts he appointed and tree who have districts be appointed, and men who have not passed the age of forty five, the maximum standard, be immediately drafted.

ond to Centerville, and to Fairfax, and beond fairfax. Night closed down upon
he fugitives and pursuers and stopped the
laughter.

The stone house above noted was, it will the cowardly treatment which they

ed from the army of the Union.

A large number of Wall street brekers and bankers are at the National and Willard's Hotels. Nothing can be learned of their intentions there it is when yet their intentions, though it is whispered that they desire better security than treasury notes or United States bonds for any cash which they may hereafter advance, and wish to make some arrangement by and wish to make some arrangement by which they may receive State securities for their money. The United States Treasury is empty. There is not cash enough in the vaults to pay the interest due on the 1st of August on paper which has already been issued by the Company which has already been sued by the Government.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the leader of the Senate majority, and cnairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, holds that there is no salvation for his party except in the triumph of the Northern arms, and that such a species are salvations for his party except in the triumph of the Northern arms, and that such a species are salvations are salvations. and that such a success can only be attained by the raising and supporting of a large standing army to serve for at least five vears.

### Fairfax Reoccupied—Dastardly Out-rages of the Hessians. espondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

FAIRFAX C. H., July 22, 1861. Once more we are free. Sans Deo, after reign of terror for five days since the enemy entered, we, the citizens of this place, have been under a surveillance which we could scarcely brook; but, thanks to Al-mighty God, we are once more free. Col. Terry, the gallant Texan, this morning, with a detachment of Captain Whitehead's Rangers, from Amherst, entered our village. Soon he, with his own unerring rifle, shot away the stars and stripes, (which the Lincolnites had placed upon the cupalo of the Court House,) once the emblem of freedom, but now a standard under which men are fighting who do not recollect, if ver they knew, the associations connected with it, and have by their acts converted it into the ensign of dishonor and degrada-

tion.
The gallant Colonel soon found the Stars and Bars which the gallant South Carolinians had given to a little boy of the village, and it was raised upon the flag staff hams had given to a little boy of the vil-lage, and it was raised upon the flag staff which they had erected at their headquar-ters in the village, and from which had floated the banner, amid the rolling of drums and the shouts of our citizens. Col. Terry was accorded the privilege and hon-or of driving the first nail into our flag which affixed it upon the pole they had raised, Senator Thomas the second honor, raised, Senator Thomas the and Messrs. Chichester and Grinnell the

I wish I had time to tell you of the outrages they committed, upon entering this place; but let it suffice to say, that almost every house was entered, and the whole

rty of every description entirely de-The house of our Senator, H. W. Thomas, seemed to be the especial object of their hate. They mounted the fences of his beautiful enclosures, yelling like fiends, and soon entered his house and entirely demolished every thing of value in it. The houses of poor widows and other citizens shared the same fate.

Germantown, a village composed of mechanics entirely, was burned, and all the neighboring farm-houses despoiled and pillaged; but, thank God, we begin to see the end.

Every lawyer's office and store was en-tered, libraries and private papers entirely defaced and destroyed, and you may well imagine the joy we experienced when we

the gallant Colonel enter in parsuit of the demons. I have not time to write more now, but more anon.

P. S. I open to say that the gallant Colonel is now in possession of the flag they raised upon the court house, and the very large flag which they boasted was to wave over Manassas.

over Manassas.

During the battle of Bull's Run, James Woolridge, of Capt. Blankinship's (Ga.) Company, who was wounded, made for a tree, which would afford him protection, but just as he arrived there a Lincolnite came up, who disputed the possession of the tree. Woolridge ran his bayonet through the Yankee, killing him instantly. A Federal officer then rode up, and while Woolridge's bayonet was still in the body of his victim, ordered him to surrender. The proposition, however, did not accord with Woolridge's idea, for in an instant his bayonet was withdrawn, when he let the officer have the full benefit of it, and killed him, too.

# Zatest bu Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

# ADD SUPREME DICTATOR

He Will Give No Reason For Mis Acts.

REBELS SOUNDING THE POTOMAC

Preparing to Take Washington.

GREAT EXCITEMENT THERE.

Federal Troops Must Leave Their Arms Behind.

### MISSOURI MATTERS!

From Washington.

Washington.

Washington, July 30.—Capt. Cox, the present chief clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the recent law creating that office.

The Donglas Democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that, though their party has largely contributed volunteers for the war, they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. The complaint is likely to be soon arbitrated in part by the selection of Col. McClernand, of Ill., a member of the House, as Brigadler-Generals. a member of the House, as Brigadler-Ger

Several days ago the House adopted Several days ago the House adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons why the police commissioners of Boltimore were arrested and imprisoned. The President declines to furnish the information asked for, doesning that to do so would be incompatible with the public interest.

[Special to the New York Post ] A party of Rebels were observed last night engaged in sounding the depth of the Potomac at Coon's Ford, above Great

Falls.

Beauregard has sent parties of troops into Loudoun county, Virginia, to procure provisions and wagons.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order forbidding the departing soldiers from taking

their arms with them.

Two companies went out yesterday on the railroad, a distance of ten miles from Alexandria, but saw no traces of the enemy.
A slave, who has just arrived here from
the Springfield Station, Virginia, reports
that there are no Rebels at that point, but
that a considerable number of the enemy
are posted at Burk's Station, five miles above

Gen. Robert Anderson visited the Secre tary of War to-day. [Special to the N. Y. World.]

Confederate forces are movin Northeast and Southwest from Manassas. They intend three simultaneous attacks on the approaches to Washington. The center will make a feigued attack on Arlington or Alexandria. There are pickets not five miles apart on the Potomoc and Chesaneake, trom, Harper's Ferry to Fort Mark peake, from Harper's Ferry to Fort Mon [Special to the N. Y. Tribune-

Cols. Farnham and Slocum are both im

The regiment of teachers and students tendered by President Horey, of the Illinois University, has been accepted.

John Underwood, of Virginia, has been confirmed as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. The Baltimore Clipper says nearly 400 negroes appeared at Fortress Monroe, Friday night, and claimed protection. It is said Hampton was to be attacked by the Bebels, and they had been advised to flee to the Fortress. Gen. Butler ordered them to return.

### From Missouri.

MEXICO, Mc., July 30.-Brigadier General Pope has issued a special order assigning Brigadier-General Hurlbut to command Joseph railroad. Col. Grant will command at Mexico on the North Missouri road. Col. Ross will occupy Warrenton, and Col. Palmer will post his regiment at Renick and Sturgeon, making his head quarters at Renick.

These several districts will be divided.

These several districts will be divided into sub-districts not exceeding seven miles in extent, and the commanding officers are instructed to report to the dis-trict headquarters at Mexico, the kind of persons suitable to be appointed superinlents and assistant superintendents, see duty it shall be to protect the railtendents and assistant road property in their respecaive divis-

Men of property and respectability, without regard to political opinion are to be selecaed for the positions. All illegal assemblages will be promptly broken up and all persons taken in arms against the United States will be sent to Mexico to be disposed of by the commanding General. No arrests will be made for opinions sake, unless the parties are engaged in open acts of hostility, or are stimulating others to such acts by inflammatory words or publications. The restoration of peace and safety to a region distracted by civil com-motion, and the punishment of the infamous a sassins and incendiaries infest ng the country is announced to the mission of the forces in North Missouri and the troops are cautioned against excesses of any kind, and especially against depredations on the possessions or property of any citizens of Missouri, and any intractions of military discipline and good order will be visited with the greatest severity possible under the articles of war. verity possible under the articles of war.

St. Louis, July 30.—It is stated on reliable authority that George Watkins, who has been in command of the Rebel forces in Southeast Missouri for some time past, residued as Southeast Missouri for some time past, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly arged all his troops to disband, saying that he would have nothing more to do with this rebellion. Watkins is a man of large property, and the reason assigned for the sudden change in his conduct is the contemplated passage of the confiscation bill by Congress.

The payment of the three months' Missouri volunteers commenced to-day, \$300, 600 having been received here for that pur-

Gen. Fremont's headquarters to-day were connected by telegraph with all the lines East and North. Омана, July 30.—Five companies of the

1st regiment of Nebraska volunteers, Col. Shoyer commanding, left in the steamer West Wind this morning for St. Joseph.— They take two pieces of cannon with them The weather is extremely warm and the crops are heavy.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 30 .- The conven tion to day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State by a vote of 56 to 25, and the seats of the members of the present General

Assembly were declared vacated by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Convention adopted, without mate rial alteration, the whole of the remainder of the report of the committee of eight, as heretotore reported. The Convention will to-morrow appoint

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional Governor, Licutenant Governor, Licutenant Governor, and Secretary of State.

Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson and Gen. Thomas L. Price are each spoken of for Governor. They are all Union men. The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

# From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—It proves to be un-true that the Confederates gave the Fede-ral troops at Newport News notice to quit. The Confederate flag of truce was sent for

The Confederate hag of truce was sent for another purpose.

On the arrival here of the steamer Baltimore, with Col. Duryea's regiment, Saturday, several contraband negroes who had smuggled themselves on board, were pointed out to the police by the Colonel, and they were immediately arrested and places in custody.

From Trenton. TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—Goveronr Alden to-day received a call from the general Government for five regiments of volunteers for three years or the war.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 30. SENATE.—The bill prohibiting the sale of moxicating liquors in the District of Columbia to soldiers—passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill to punish fraud as contracts with the punish fraud in contracts with the

nited States. Mr. DAWES called up the Oregon con ested election case. The Committee or elections roported that Mr. Sheil was en titled to a seat and not Mr. Thayer.

thica to a seat and not Mr. Thayer. The former was then sworn in.

The joint resolution approving the acts of the President were taken up.

Mr. PEARCE spoke at some length against the resolution, and said the President had no power to suppress the writ of higher every or in purison the rolls.

dent had no power to suppress the writ of hebeas corpus or imprison the police commissioners of Baltimore. The resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up and passed by the following votes: Yeas—Anthony, Baker, Clark, Callamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Howe, King, Lane, of Ind., McDougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, 22.—Nays—Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright. CAIRO TO BE ATTACKED

Nays—Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Browning, Carlisle, Grimes, Harlow, Har-ris, Johnston, of Tenn., Johnson, of Mo., Kennedy, Laue, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Trumbull, 18. The bill to suppress insurrection was taken up. taken up.
Mr. TRUMBULL spoke in favor of it. A message from the Honse, announcing he passage of the tax bill and a resolution

the passage of the tax bill and a resolution to adjourn on Friday was received.

The tax bil was taken up and referred the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McDougal spoke at some length.—
He contended that the President was perfectly justified in all he had done.

After further discussion the bill was perfectly and till to was perfectly in the property of the property of the passage o

postponed till to-morrow, and made the special order for 1 o'clock.

A message was received from the House that they had disagreed to the amendment to the tariff bill, and asked a convention of conference. Such committee was appoint ed, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.-Mr. OLIN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill adding to the West Point Cadets a number equal to that of Senators and Representatives, to be selected from the States on the recommendation of the members of Congress as prescribed by the former law. When the lists neglect to send Representatives to lists neglect to send Representatives to Congress, the President shall fill the va-cancies corresponding with the representa-tion of such districts. All Cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy shall swear to support the Cou-stitution, bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and de-fend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sov-eignty or fealty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of superior officers. Any Cadet refusing to take this oath is to be dismissed from the academy, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected. 'A personal coliloquy took place between Mr. Olin and Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion lost. The bill was sub sequently passed.

Mr. SPAULDING offered a resolution.

which was adopted, that, the Senate con curring, both Houses close the present session on Friday next, at noon.

Mr. ENGLISH, from the Committee on Mr. E.NGLISH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the tem-porary increase of the number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy. He explained that the effect would be to add

184 new pupils, there being 120 vacancies from the disloyal States.

Mr. BURNETT opposed the bill. Passed.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of the latest and the la izing the construction of twelve small side Exing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers of light draught and great swiftness, and appropriating \$1,200,000 for the purpose. He said that the haval force was not adequate to maintain an effective blockade and suppress privateering. The Department is engaged in ascertaining what vessels are suitable for these pur-poses. The steamers proposed, being of light draught, can penetrate into havons light draught, can penetrate into bayo and inlets, and can each carry one or two guns. Passed. Mr. P.JTTER from the Select Commit-

tee appointed to ascertain the number of persons employed in the several departments who are known to entertain sentinents of hostility to the Government and bave refused to take the oath of allegiance made a report to-day, in part. The Committee asked leave to continue the same during the recess of Congress. Agreed to.

# From Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30 .- A special to the Tribune from Cairo says rumors of approaching rebels and an intended assault are keep ing the town and camp in a ferment of ex-citement, but are never traced to any relia-ble source. Our scouts report a large body of mounted rebels daily coming up through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton road, and concentrating in the vicinity of Watkins Camp, 40 miles They threaten our position at . Our encompment there is doubly vigilant and numbers and war munitions are thoroughly prepared for de

A dispatch to the Tribune from Quincy A dispatch to the Tribune from Quincy says the 2d regiment has been withdrawn from the West and off the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Also that Col. Heckers and Col. Ross' regiments from the North Missouri road. This leaves two regiments of infantry and one company of cavalry guarding the road between Hannibal and St. Joseph. The removal of these troops no doubt has close connection with the recent reports from Cairo and Rid's. the recent reports from Cairo and Bird's

### From Frotress Monroe. FOETRESS MONROE, July 24.-Two im

portant reconnoisances are taking place here to day. A flag of truce went from Newport News to Yorktown to-day with two ladies and a gendeman, who wished, under peculiar circumstances, to return to their homes in Virginia.

Several rifled 42-pound cannon have re-cently arrived here from New York. Some will be mounted on the Rip Raps. A number of artillery officers, recently from Fortress Moaroe, are among the missing in the defeat at Manassas.

There was an alarm last night, and it is expected that Col. Magruder will shortly make a demonstration in this direction. Col. Max. Webber now commands in Hampton. The regiments there have been drawn inside the entrenchments, which nearly surrounded the village.

# Auction Sales.

# BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel, IMITATION ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WAL-NUT, OAK, AND CHERRY FURNITURE; MA HOGANY, WALNUT, AND OAK HALL AND PARLOR CHAIRS; JENNY LIND AND ELIZA-BETH ROCKING CHAIRS; DOUBLE CANE-SEAT DINING AND SEWING CHAIRS; DI-NING-ROOM AND CHAMBER CANE-SEAT CHAIRS; VENITIAN, HEMP AND COTTAGE CARPETS: AND FRENCH ENGRAVINGS (IN

### ATAUCTION: TO-MORROW MORNING (THURSDAY). AUGUST 18T, AT 10 O'CLOCK. ES Those in want of Furniture and Housekeeping articles would do well to attend this sale. Our orders are imperative to sell, and several involces must be closed out to pay cash advances. 1531 d2 S. G. HENRY & CO., Audiloneers.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

AUCTION NOTICE!

### S. ROTHCHILD, On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217, South side,

No. 217. South side,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, thathe has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIO
GOODS. BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY.MADE
CLOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Cash advanced on consignments,
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.
m28 dtf
S. ROLHCHILD.

10.000 POUNDS WASHED AND UNdiately, for which we will pay the highest market price, left.

### Liver Antelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING..... BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati, LINDEN, Andrews, Henderson, MASONIC GEM, C. ficey, Evansvelle.

ABRIVALS, July 30 Superior. Cin; Trio, Carr; DEPARTURES. Superior, Cin;

THE RIVER commenced receding yester-day, with four feet and an inch or two water in the canal. The weather was cloudy and cool in the morning, with a light rain, but year warm in the evening. light rain, but very warm in the evening. At Cincinnati, yesterday, the river had fallen some seven inches, with a heavy rain

in the morning.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of yesterday, announces the following as the list of Navy (Government) pilots for the war fleet of

We understand that the following persons have been sworn in as pilots on the three gunboats, Lexington, Conestoga, and A. O. Tylor: John and Charles Sebastian, Joseph McCammack, William Ford, William Attenborough, and Aaron Jordan. Thanks to Mr. Dye, clerk of the Trio, from Kentucky river, for a manifest. The Trio, Capt. Combs, returns to Carrollton and all points along Kentucky river this evening at 2 o'clock.

The Poland started down the river yesterday to ply the Evansville or so other trade. The Masonic Gem, Capt. Caffrey, is the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet this evening at 5 o'clock from Port-

and for Henderson and all way points. The Linden, Capt. Andrews, is the mail packet in place of the little Grey Eagle for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. The clerk, Mr. Lusk, is always attentive.

### RECEIPTS BY THER TER Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—2 packages butter, I cask bacon, HB Clifford—56 bags coffee, Wm Gay—56 do, Andrew Buchanar & Co—25 bags coffee, Scally—5 casks bacon, the Guthrie & Bro—1 cask bacon, 10 bags coffee Bushman—50 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—1 bags corn, Marks—20 bbls whisky, Jones Syde & co—100 bbls whisky, Doern & Hughes—2 casks bacon, Guthrie & Co—7 hhds tobacco, a boxes tobacco, 6 bales hops, 6 boxes cheese, 8 bbls alcohol, consignees—
KENTUCKY BUVER—Per steamer Trice

KENTUCKY RIVER-Per steamer Tric 3 bags oats, McCallum-7 hhds tobacco, 9 warehouses-7 hhds tobacco, Pickett warel-100 hogs, packages furniture, lot sundrie

### Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER,

TUESDAY, July 30. There is nothing new to report in com-mercial circles to day, The demand for the leading articles of trade was small. The receipts of wneat continue small, but equal to the demand. Money matters are unchanged.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Sales of 220 bbls lour at \$4 50@5 75; 350 bushels wheat at 55@65c; 200 bushels corn at 40e; oats are

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls at 141/c. SHEETINGS-Sales of 20 bales at 914@ BATTING-Small sales at 12c.

POTATOES-Sales of 120 bbls potatoes at CHEESE-Small sales at 7c. GROCERIES—Sales 65 hhds sugar at 8@ c; 40 bbls molasses at 32c; 60 bags coifee at 161/2c. Provisions—There is nothing doing.

### TELEGRAPH MARKETS. CINCINNATI, July 30-P. M.

Flour unchanged; demand is quite light; Flour intenanger, termind is quite light; superfine \$3 60@3 75, extra \$4@4 25, family and fancy brands \$4 50@4 75. Good demand for wheat at 70@73 for red, and 80@85 for white.—
Corn firm at 28. Oats in light supply and buoyant at 23. Some parties asking 24. Whisky advanced to 14 and in good demand. No change in provisions and nothing done—mess pork at \$14 50; bacon 5, 6½ and 7½, bulk meats 4, 5½, 6½; good demand for lard at 8@8½—latter for key, troceries firm and in moderate demand at keg; groceries firm and in moderate demand at 7% @ 9 for sugar, 14% @16 for coffee, and 33¢ for

NEW YORK, July 30-P. M.

Nxw York, July 30-P. M.
Cotton—market continues in fair request but transactions materially restricted by the firmness of holders; sales of 1,000 bales at 16 for middling uplands.

Flour market—less doing; the market for common and medium grades are 5 cents lower; sales of 13,800 bbls at \$4 00 to \$4 05 for superfine State, and \$4 25@4 50 for extra do, \$4 00 @4 05 for superfine western, and \$4 25@4 40 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues dull and drooping—sales 25 bbls at 17¢.

Grain—Wheat the demand is less active and the market scarcely so firm—to sell freely the holders would have to submit to a decline of at least 2¢ \$2 bushel; sales of 19,800 bushels of winter red western, \$1 10@1 11. Corn—market opened steady and closed a shade firmer with a brisk demand for export and home consumption; sales 164,000 bushels at 45½ @46 for very choice western; 44@48 for western yellow. Provisions—Pork market is a shade firmer; moderate business doing; sales 450 bbls at \$55 50 for mess and \$10 25@10 50 for prime.

Lard continues steady, sales 100 bbls at 8@9

# New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 30-P. M. Second Board - Stocks a shade higher; only noderate business doing

Money Market. CINCINNATI, July 30-P. M. Exchange is firm at 34 premium.

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseases. Those afflicted with any disease of a Privare Natural, who would escape the imposition of important quecks, should not fall to read "Dr. Garass" Privare Val. Diseasen, a new sandard the control of the

instrated with plates and expending the genital organs of both sex in a state of health and disease. Treating on all private diseases incident to both sex, such as general nervousness and sexual debility, softiary habits, seminal private diseases incident to both sex, such as general nervousness and sexual debility, softiary habits, seminal private from the potence. At The by mail 180 DLD MEN, who, by indulging in solliery habits or excessive indulgence of their produced seminal weakness, or a collitry in advance of their years, may be resoned to their former health ar vigor in mediate application.

TO THE LADIES—Dr. Gales is agent for M. LA CRAUYS PRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS By their use, those who, from any canse, wish to limit the number of their offstorings, can do so without danger to health or constitution. Price, by mail, 49 and two postage stamps.

Also for MAD, CAPRAUYS FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—A safe and effectual remedy for bregularities, Obstunctions, &c. Price, by mail, 41 and >1 pontage stamps.

CAUTUNITY These Pills should not be taken du.

PILIS—A sale and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Obstructions, &c. Price, by mail, &l and >> postage startp.
CAUTION!—These Pills should not be taken ducing rassenancy, as they are sure to produce Misohasides.
To persons at a distance, who wish to be cured at home, we will, on the receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview, and on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward medicines particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from S.A. M. to 9P, M. (or Sunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at his office, Northeast corner of Third and Marketis reets. Private, entrance on Third street, Louisville Ky.

EF The above business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DR. H. G. MILLER & OQ., to whom all orders and letters should be addressed. Dr. GATES can, as heretofore, be considered which his book treats.

EF Secrecy involable! Don't forsetthe name an place. Address

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Of all kinds made to order in the best and most approved style and at the very lowest prices. Persons in want of anything in my line will please give mescall—third door from Main, or Third street.

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JOHN CROSS & CO.

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Thelight-draught control packet John GAULT, Cape, Bunce, will leave as above on Thursday list inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. positively, from city when the control packet in N. B - The Gault will take packet freight at pac prices, and also St. Louis freight with privilege For freight or passage apply on board orto jy31 MOOR HEAD & CO., Agents

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN.

The splant draw U. S. Mail steamer Lindben, Capt. Andrews, will leave as above on Wednesday, list., at 5 o'clock P. M. positively from Portland wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to jy 0 REGULAR U.S. MAIL PACKET FOR OWENSBORD AND EVANSVILLE.

The splendid passenger steam
MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master
Will leave Louisville for above a MASONIC GEM, Camer mace,
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all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturds
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The splendid hew passenger steamer COMMERCIAL, Capt. J. B. Archer. will leave Louisville on every And the steamer LINDEN. Capt. Andrews, will eave from Louisville every Wednesday and Saturlas, at a o clock P. M. lay, at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
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No. 37 Wall street U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

GRAPH No. 3 will leave for CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING At 12 o'clock, which have the making of the 6 o'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the North and East. For freight or passage apply on board or to 10% OAMPION. Agent. is and dtf. NOTICE.

THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY
MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2.
in thorough running order, are now neet with prompt attention.

PINE VARBLE, Captain,

a 411 towing done at the risk of owners 200 d

# NOTICE.

So many editions of my "INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS" having lately been published. It think it due to both the Public and Publishers to

That the COPYRIGHT EDITION of my INFAN-TRY and RIFLE TACTICS, published by S. H. GOETZEL & CO. is the only COMPLETE, COR-RECT and REVISED Edition, and this Edition only contains the improvements and changes which I have recently made, adapting the manual to the

W. J. HARDEE. Colonel Confederate States Army FORT MORGAN, June 18th, 18c1.

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OF

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panies, who order largely, will receive a liberal discount. Those Booksellers and Publishers, who are sell-ing SPURIOUS EDITIONS of COL. HARDEE'S TACTICS, will have to suffer the penalties of the law and those who are buying such editions, we beg to assure that they are all mutilated editions, and that not one of them contains those improve-ments and changes which Col. Hardee but recently

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April 4t' Third street, near corner of Main.

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Write Flat Dutch (desirable for table

in Spring). 460 % 100 as.
Early Red, or Purple Top. 60 %
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White Stone. 50 " Liberal Discount to the Trade. J. D. BONDURANT.

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W. F ARRIS, Agent. The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va. THIS celebroted Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst.

TERMS OF BOARD.

wanted to make Kip and thick work. Constant employment and prompt pay. Enquire of iye dim 4 Inn Block, Nashvile, Tenn. \$5 REWARD.

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"without at 150
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JUST OUT!

INFANTRY

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